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PAUL R. SHIPMAN. Editors.

AGENTS.

n. J. M. Lambdin, Hopkin m'l Ray, Jr., Tompking

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1863. those who have been ruined by the heavy deciation in the Confederate Cotton Loan Bonds "are to be reproached for want of sagacity, however much they may have exhibited a want of caution." The reason given for this singular assertion is, if the battle of Gett burg had been won by the Confederates, he loan which, a few days previously wa largely sought at one per cent premium, "would probably have experienced a rise nearly as great as the fall now witnessed, since there was every symptom that the result would have led to the establishment of the Confederate power in Washington, and a prompt adhesion from New York and Washington." The inimitable charlatany which has distinguished the Times since the first outbreak of the rebellion has culminated in this extract. Surely posed to be men of sense if not of political

the fool who manufactures false American sentiment from New York for the London pa per has not infused his currish spirit into the souls of its Editors who were formerly supesty. The idea of the loyalty of New York and Pennsylvania being contingent on the result of a raid such as Lee planned is simply osterous, and yet the Times tickles its gulls to induce them to believe that "but for an if" the now worthless bonds would have been thirty per cent above par. Why, the Confedposal to fill a lady's bustle. McRae, the ebel agent for the loan, tells Mr. Schwartz, ne of the dunes who own paid up bonds, that the Confederacy has control of at least 0,000 bales, all safely stored in retired, outder of the bonds without trouble or expense, on the presentation of orders to the planters, who have agreed with the Confedte Government-"to take the same care of it as if it still belonged to them!" Is not that of creamy richness? The planters, under coered in payment worthless securities. If they are still its custodians, whoever supposes that they will recognize the validity of the comory sale is as great a ninny as the owners of paid up bonds on the cotton loan. If

the gulf, for so they have been will be seized by the United States confiscated as the property of traitors arms against the Federal Government, ogize for the fraud it has so an tised, and in the profits of which it has contemporary and its dupes some home vented the British people from intelligently king up their minds as to the uncertainties

the comments of an English journal had more influence upon events than on the ion of the earth on its axis; but many at their money upon the faith that all untruths and exaggerations were Gospel, they have now learned how dangerous

es, he is now the most merry addlepated exercise of common prudence, but he suffer himself to be "led by the nose as vis to get the Confederate chestnuts out of bot ashes of rebellion, and, if his paws burned, he has nothing but his own stu

Lou. Journal. "We" did all that! Not a bit of it. It is

Well, now let us see, Mr. Funnyman, how use that little pronoun.

We have departed further and fur

We hope you have not, Narcissus like, seen Undoubtedly you have. You have depart our own reflection in the stream and become from all faith except faith in treason and mored of it. If so, don't commit suicide as he did. Quantrill and his fiends are flying, and

drift to and where shall we land? ur troops are after them. Fear gives wings to the pursued, and vengeance to the pursu-Indeed we can't say where you will drift or

ers. We shall see whether fear or vengeance ere you will land. You are a precious gives the longest and the strongest wingthe Maelstrom of the rebellion, you m not now unlikely to drift next where ar great file-leader, the old arch rebel who he army of the Potomac, but doesn't take the responsibility of placing himself at its head. Did he exhaust himself at Corinth as a leader

If we were to make war on the King of Damey, we might surely find some way to get uck troops enough to subdue, "occupy, and seess" his dominions, and then enter largely to the carrying business—of citizens of Afpractical remedy, there is no wrong." Where horrid murder is committed, there is "no practical remedy," but is there therefore "no

Ah! there's a charming programme of yours.

lerk in the War Department, has been ar-ted as a spy. To those who know him it

far less surprising that he turns out a rebel-

The Savannah Republican says that

nen Bragg is in a manger he is like a dog in

ragg is like the dog in the manger.'

than that he ever got a situation in the

ou have evidently got the whole thing arged in your own mind. You mean to pick President Lincoln's breaches of the Constituarrel with Dahomey, probably upon the ound of his not patronizing the Democrat extensively as you think he ought to, and But we guess that it is a good deal more shocked at Gilmore's breaches of Fort Sumpen you intend to invade him at the head of ger troops, and finish off by entering largento the nigger-carrying business. We told

bn Morgan's, stand on end to read the playu and your friends a long time ago what bills which are all filled with ghosts, spectres,

grasp upon the sword is relaxing. Soon, we st, the weapon will fall to the ground.

hat we just escaped being a rebel. What a nity for him that he was less fortunate.

Jeff Davis's life, if fully narrated, would fill a large volume, but its end will be told by a single line.

Gold is fast going down as if it were sinking by its own specific gravity.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1863. TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1863.

PARAGRAPHS-ORIGINAL AND SELECTED. In striking at the rebels and the rebellion of the South, we strike in behalf of the South. Every blow is struck for the South as much as for the North. The only victory we want

s over the South's worst enemies.

Mounted Infantry .- We are happy to

arn that the 37th regiment Kentucky volun-

ers, recruiting in Lebanon, is now nearly

more men to fill them up to the maximum.

This regiment is armed, equipped, and clothed

as cavalry; its term of service will be one

year, and it is strictly for State defence. Less

than three hundred men are required. If any

one desires to avoid the chance of being

drafted for three years, this regiment affords

the chance of a compromise as to time of ser-

vice, and will ensure him to be near his

home. As soon as recruits arrive at camp,

they are clothed and equipped immedi-

ately, and a month's advance pay is

given wherever a company is mustered in. In

reference to mounted infantry we find a val-uable hint in the New York Times, which

says it is not necessary that they should all be

ble, and in many respects more serviceable.

They are more enduring, require less care, live

tended that the new mounted infantry shall

fight mounted, but only that the animals shall

carry the men over the great distances in-

volved in Western campaigning, and set them

down fresh and unfatigued, ready for work as

infantry; and the use of mules instead of horses

will take away the temptation which besets

this class of soldiers to fight mounted, for the

mule has mental and moral qualities which

unfit him for taking part in the contests of the

battle-field. The splendid description given

by Job of the war horse, which 'smelleth the

battle afar off and plungeth into it, mocking

at fear, and filled with fierceness and rage;

which laughs at the sound of the trumpets.

the thunder of the captains, and the shouting:

whose neck is clothed with thunder, and the

glory of whose nostrils is terrible,' does not

apply at all to the hybrid mule. But if the

tary qualities, he has other excellent charac-

teristics of belly and brains, and they are just

the characteristics that are needed in the kind

"The first regiment of mounted infantry that

was ever raised and put to duty in our service

to the 9th Illinois regiment, stationed at Cor-

inth, Mississippi, in the command of that most

pursuit of the rebels in that section. The

men mounted upon them, and the success of

the experiment was so great that the regiment

have used their mules in all their expeditions

ever since, and have performed an extraordin-

ary amount of service. We have always been

this instance, that its application was not ex-

of unfairness in the recent draft at New York

city, which led to the terrible riot and loss of

life, were founded on a mistake. The World.

says the draft in the Fourth District ex-

plains the heavy quota of the city, as compared

with the rest of the State. It seems the en-

tire business community have been enrolled

twice-at their stores and offices as well as at

their residences. In the list of conscripts from

the First Ward a large proportion are govern-

ment employes and merchants doing business

in Wall, Water, South, Broad, and other busi-

ness streets, and it is notorious that not one

in five hundred of these men resides in the

ward or district and of course they will be

a man cannot be drafted except in the district

in which he resides. It is estimated that three

out of four of the men drafted from the First,

and cannot be held. Of course there will be a

miserable show of conscripts from these wards.

It is this duplication of names which has

caused all the trouble. It swelled the quota of

the city enormously as compared with other

places, and caused the dissatisfaction with the

This country was born of rebellion. Our athers rebelled against the best government in the world in existence at that time. Owing o complications in Europe they succeeded.

And so the government that our glorious

fathers rebelled against was the very best in the world, and they would never have suc-

ceeded in their rebellion against it but have

remained subject to its beneficent power ex-

cept for certain European complications at the

abettors of the present rebellion, a rebellion

for the establishment of hideous monarchies

or despotisms upon the ruins of our republic

should disparage the glorious old master

We learn from good authority that

Quantrill, the horrid murderer, lived fourteen or fifteen years ago in this city. He was a

Doctor by profession, and a very brisk, good-

ooking young fellow, but we don't now re-

here, he was convicted of forgery and sent to

the Kentucky penitentiary for seven years.

Now he is head man among the Missouri reb-

The conspirators that designed and planne

But we think, neighbor, that human tribu

nals are punishing it with terrible severity. Haven't you some little suspicion to that ef-

Rascally editors denounce us as "se

we choose to stop exchanging papers with

them, they think us guilty of outrageous dis-

courtesy. What a poor, low, mean, vile,

contemptible place they must occupy in the

essionists" and "abolitionists," and then, if

nber what name he passed under. While

spirits of the revolution of 1776!

ne. How natural it is that the aiders and

draft which prevailed.

onished, as the scheme worked so well in

service required for mounted infantry.

le, like the negro, lacks the highest mili-

upon far less, and are cheaper. It is not in

ounted on horses, as "mules are more availa-

There are very few women now in Dixie. Each one of them can wear as wide a hoopskirt as she pleases. There's room enough. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and there's no use in trying to cheapen the article by higgling.

We would make no reflections upon nunneries, but Joshua is said by the Bible to have been the son of a "Nun."

It matters not how little account we are held in by those who are of none. As the pearl ripens in the obscurity of its shell, so ripens in the tomb all the fame that is truly precious.

Poetry should always be chaste. The Muses should be as slow to loosen the zone as the Graces are.

A metaphysician who can make nothing clear can stir up enough sediment to render the bottom of a basin as invisible as the deepest gulf in the Atlantic. The shallowest pond, if turbid, has depth enough for a goose to hide its head in.

There are various kinds of greatness. Most of those who profess one kind are ready to acknowledge no other.

Little men, like little birds, are attracted and caught by false light. It is far better to suffer than to lose the pow-

er of suffering. The nearest resemblance in opinions, if we ould trace every line of it, would be found far more divergent than the nearest in human

The best language in all countries is that which is spoken by intelligent men of too high rank for petty affectation and of too much request in society for deep study. We should have nothing out of place or ou

was and is mounted upon mules. We refer of season. Let us play in the play-ground, not in the church-vard, and sleep in the bedchamber, and not in the church. excellent soldier, General Dodge. It is about A quoter is either ostentations of his acsix months since it was mounted, as it was quirements or doubtful of his cause; that man about setting forth upon a long expedition in

never walks gracefully who leans upon the shoulder of another, however gracefully that les did their work nobly, as did also the yet we are gratified at finding a large quanti-

of it in one place; as we would rather have solid pct of butter at breakfast than splashes of grease over the whole tablecloth. The seeds of great events lie near the sur-

history was ever true. No good writer was ever long neglected; no great man overlooked by men equally great. mpatience is a proof of inferior strength, and a destroyer of what little there may be.

Every great writer is a writer of history, reat on what subject he may. He carries with him for thousands of years a portion of

If a man lose his balance and immerse himelf in any trades or pleasures for their own sake, he may be a good wheel or pin, but he is not a cultivated man.

The beautiful laws of our nature, once disocated by our inaptitude, are holes and dens. If the hive be disturbed by rash and stupid exempted under the rule, which provides that hands, instead of honey it will yield us bees. What man shall dare tax another with imprudence? Who is prudent? The men we call greatest are least in this kingdom.

> dent genius struggling for years with paltry becuniary difficulties, and at last sinking, chilled, exhausted, and fruitless, like a giant slaughtered by pins. A clergyman should not only keep himself

> To make men good citizens, insist first upgreat demoralizer. Secondly insist upon their

having good clothes, for rags are the ally of the devil. Every man who cheats or slanders or steals

adds to the aggregate guilt of the nation, helps to put it beyond the pale of God's protection, and is thus far a traitor. Good morals may not always be good poli-

tics, but bad morals can never be. It is not safe to let things work unless you first put them in good working order. You must make them work right or they will work

Lovers can kiss a great deal of sense into Even prosaic men who wear grief long will

get to wear it at last as a hat with a flower stuck in it. The highest officer of state has not so

uch business in public as a wise man has in private: if the one has little leisure to be alone. the other has less to be in company. Moderation cannot have the credit of

ombating and subduing ambition—they are

it [the rebellion] can never, by any penalty, atone to man for the injury they have done. But it is a crime that human tribunals cannot punish.—Democrat. never found together. ferring to a notice of his noble regiment printed in this paper a few days ago, charges as with being "chary of kind words." The

far-famed old Second needs no eulogy from us. Its deeds of valor are known to the world, and are written in letters of resplendent brightness upon the pages of our nation's history, and their glory shall never fade while this Republic stands. Each member of it, officers and privates, has a place in the great patriotic hearts of their countrymen which time, with all its wondrous changes and oblivious power, cannot obliterate. Colonel Sedgwick, the youthful commander, has rendered his country signal service on many a blood-stained battle-field, and has thereby won to himself the love and confidence of every American citizen. "Old Soldier's" gallantry, too, is not less conspicuous, and has challenged the admiration of every one of Kentucky's true sons. We repeat that the Second Kentucky, the pioneer regiment from our

State, needs no words of eulogy from us. We verily believe there are some men in this Confederacy who, if they had tails, would tuck them between their legs every time they heard that the Yankees were advancing.

If the Chattanooga Rebel doesn't soon tuck its tail between its legs, the only reason will be that it has ne'er a tail to tuck.

What is to be settled by this contest is the fact that this country cannot be divided.

principle be carried out, and you will very soon see whether this country cannot be divided-shivered into a dozen miserable pieces.

It is announced that John H. Savage is elected to the rebel Congress from the Nashville District. The public would probably like to know where the voting was done, who the voters were, and whether the savage Savage would like to make a visit to the district he expects to represent.

If negroes are as good as white people, why We don't think that negroes are as good as

white people, but, if women are as good as men, why didn't the Creator make them alike?

ed by our land and river forces, we hope that it won't be closed by the Federal Government's commercial restrictions.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1863. We publish on the first page of this

norning's Journal the inaugural address of Governor Bramlette. The address will attract the attention and

deepen the hope of conservatives in all quarters of the land. It is a strong and inspiriting paper. It is full of high inspiration to the patriot and full of wise suggestions to the statesman. Its exposition of the principles of the government, its statement of the issue now before the people, and its general definition of the political position of Kentucky, are just, clear, able, earnest, and effective. These great topics are handled by Governor Bramlette with a force and elo-quence that well befit the solemn and vital truths announced. The address in these ruling points is masterly and felicitous. It furnishes a basis whereon the conservatives of the whole nation may and will rally as one man in the approaching national election. Governor Bramlette has struck the key-note. The conservatives of the country will take up the noble strain, and will carry it forward until it is lost in the swelling pæan of victory. Of this we cherish an abiding and a kindling

Governor Bramlette, it will be seen, opposes with especial earnestness the arming of slaves, pointing out its evil consequences with characteristic fidelity and power. Herein he is but | Christianburg, won't hold water. true to the instincts and the convictions of every Kentuckian worthy of the name. He indeed appears to confine his objections to the conseacross of the measure, but the consequences as faithfully set forth by himself show that the measure is really as false in principle as it is in policy, violating the laws of modern warfare ust as clearly as the arming of savages of a lighter hue would violate such laws. The measure in truth is not defensible in any point of view. It is unlawful as well as cruelly impolitic. We wish there was greater reason to hope that Governor Bramlette's powerful remonstrance will prove as effective as it deserves to be. But, alas! there is all too little.

In order to guard against a misconstruction or perversion into which we notice the radical papers of Cincinnati have run already, we will add here that the portion of the address which touches upon military arrests relates exclusively to places within the sphere of military operations, as the context and indeed the tenor of the passage itself very plainly attest. Governor Bramlette is no believer in the exercise of military authority in places where the civil authority is unobstructed. He is on the con-We delight in the diffusion of learning, and trary one of the firmest opponents of this odious and dangerous assumption of power. The construction under notice would in fact turn the whole of his manly and impassioned address into a wretched mockery. But what would the radical papers of Cincinnati not do ace; historians delve too deep for them. No to promote their own cause here and at home! Certainly the experience of Governor Bramlette is not adapted to settle this query.

With these observations we submit the inugural address of Governor Bramlette to the udgment of the people of Kentucky and of the whole Union. We feel a cheering confidence that the judgment of the people everywhere will ratify our own.

The Richmond Whig asserts that there are but two means by which the impending overthrow of the rebellion can be averted, and "these are foreign intervention or a determined and successful opposition by the conservative masses of the North to the abolition faction which has control of the Government at Washington." While we have the reluctant acknowledgment wrung from the rebel organ that there is a conservative element of the North to which it looks with confidence for some unknown and undedeep malignity behind the ambiguity of its language. If it hopes for any alliance with that conservative body, or expects any aid from it in the overthrow of the government, instead of constitutiona opposition through the agency of the ballotpure, but he should be a disinfectant. All boxes and the improving healthy tone of pubaround him the air should be sweet and the lic opinion, the Richmond organ is sadly mistaken. When it is recollected how persistingly the rebels have deprecated foreign assiston their having plenty of food, for hunger is a ance and how their vials of wrath have been opened against all who dared to confess any hopes of success through the good offices of any portion of the loyal States, we are at a loss to understand the wonderful change of tone in the Whig, and we are forced into an investigation of the causes of that change. The Whig shows no signs of penitence, but is still defiant; it has confessed over and again that European intervention is impossible, and yet that impossibility is gravely put first of the two means to save the cause of insurrection from destruction. Does it look for "foreign intervention" from any portion of the people of the United States, who have been so often declared alien enemies? If so, it much mistakes the feelings of the "conservative masses." Any hope founded on opposition to the enrolment of the national militia, or on the expectation that the States will be thrown into collision with the government at Washington, must be deceptive. Although there are differences of opinion as to the policy of conductng the war to crush the rebellion, there is hardly an exception to the universal determination that the campaign must be vigorously ation that the campaign must be vigorously prosecuted, and that every energy must be exerted to render effective the series of brilliant victories which have crowned the Union arms during the past two months. Fallacious, install curvive to bless the present and future generations "to the last syllable of recorded in the restored Union arms stitution of Washington; a Union which shall survive to bless the present and future generations "to the last syllable of recorded in the restored Union at Union firmly established in the hearts and affections of the whole neople; a Union which shall survive to bless the present and future generations "to the last syllable of recorded union." deed, are all hopes which are not founded on a return to duty and on an acknowledgment of the supremacy of the laws. Despair has deprived the insurgents of reason, if they ex- Fellow-Citizens of Kentucky: pect aid and comfort through the agency of

revolts or mobs at the North, or any luke-warmness in filling to their maximum strength the loyal armies of the Union, But we have referred to the declarations of

But we have referred to the declarations of the Richmond Whig more especially to show the changed tone of sentiment in the rebel capital, and to deduce from it the confident assurance that, through the darkness and smoke of war, the beaming rays of peace will soon burst forth, if we are true to ourselves and avoid those entanglements which spring more from an over anxiety to preserve old political organizations and party supremacy than from any disloyalty of feeling among us. The American people have been accustomed to fierce contests and bloodless revolutions elections, and the same impulses which lent energy to such contests have been thrown into the civil war which is now raging around us. We are hardly able o realize the stupendous iniquity of those who, in order to preserve their party ascendancy, have imperilled the very existence of the government, and we are therefore apt to look upon them more in the light of political opponents than as enemies in arms striking the peace of the people, the unity of the nation, and the vitality of the Constitution. We have been brothers so long that it seems impossible to regard them in any other light. We must have a sterner realization of the great work before us. We are not engaged in any child's play, but we have before us the defence of a system

of governmental policy which wise, prudent, triotic, and sagacious men believe to be the est that human wisdom, aided by divine inspiration, has ever perfected. If we fail, the progress of civil and religious liberty will be retarded for centuries. If we succeed, our continent will again become the home of industry, art, science, and literature. Let us put away the ignoble thought that we are engaged in any contest for political supremacy, but let us realize that nation's hopes are involved in the pending contest, and that the destinies of millions upon millions depend upon the issue of the struggle. The noble language which Daniel Webster put into the mouth of the old patriot

ing cry: "All that I have and all that I am, and all that we hope, in this life, I am now here ready to stake upon it. Live or die, survive or perish, I am for the Declaration. It is my living sentiment and by the blessing of God it shall be my dying sentiment. Independence now and INDEPENDENCE FOREVER! Let us recoho the sentiment, our country now

FATAL RENCOUNTRE AT LEBANON, KY .- We regret to learn that Col. B. J. Spalding, of the Thirty-seventh Kentucky, now organizing at Lebanon, killed Capt. Murphy, formerly of the Eighth Kentucky cavalry, now disbanded, at that place on last Monday night. We cannot glean any circumstances connected with the sad and fatal affair; hence it is impossible to attach blame to either of the parties. They were good friends prior to the event, not an uppleasant word, to the knowledge of the friends of either gentleman, even having passed between them. Col. Spalding was placed under arrest by the military authorities, and will probably be brought to this city.

SENT NORTH .- Seventy-five rebel prisoners of war were sent North yesterday from the Military Prison in this city. Their destination was Camp Chase, Ohio. Harney's argument in favor of the no

re money doctrine, like Harney himself at The ceremonies of the inauguration at Frankfort yesterday were opened by the subjoined tasteful and eloquent speech from

Colonel John M. Harlan the Attorney-General GEN. BRANLETTE: As the honored organ of GEN. BRANLETTE: As the honored organ of the citizens of Frankfort and Franklin county—a loyal city and a loyal county—I welcome you to the Capital of the State, and tender you most cordielly the hospitalities of this people. We congratulate you, sir, upon your elevation, by an unprecedented majority, to the distinguished position of Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth.

To be the Governor of Kentucky at any time has been esteemed an honor of which any citizen might well be proud. But to be the chosen leader of her people at this, the most critical period in all her history, is surely enough to fill the measure of any man's ambi-

history, for she occupies a central position in this great and powerful country, convulsed by the most stupendous and eventful civil war the world has yet known—a war involving, not merely the welfare and happiness of the Amer-ican people, but, in my judgment, the inter-ests of Christian civilization and free republi-

It seems but yesterday, sir, when we were a united, contented, prosperous people, having, as we thought, common interests and a common destiny—all alike devoted to our country—all alike cherishing the glorious memories which cluster around its history. With grateful pride, we remembered the dangers passed and the sacrifices endured by our fathers, and, with the proudest delight, dwelt upon the rapid strides which this people were making to power and greatness. What do we now behold? The operation of causes which. making to power and greatness. What do we now behold? The operation of causes which, if unchecked, will extinguish utterly every trace of American nationality. Discord and divisions have taken the place of union and harmony—dark forebodings the place of treight hopes--widespread desolation the place of teeming prosperity—the clangor of arms the place of universal peace. Unnatural hands have been laid upon the columns of the temple of cur liberties, and are threatening to drag them down upon our heads, crushing, in their fall. down upon our heads, crushing, in their fall, the last vestige of free republican government. In the presence of such tremendous issues, Kentucky has acted her part wisely and nobly. She has been true to the memory of her illus-trious dead. She has been true to her own high sense of honor and of right. She has pursued the even tenor of her way, regardless of the clamors of ultraists of either section, who, dif-fering upon all other questions, have vied with fering upon all other questions, have vied with each other in heaping opprobrium upon the cause which her people deemed it their duty to pursue. Time has, however, vindicated the far-seeing wisdom of her public men and the unselfish patriotism of her people. Profoundly regretting the necessity which brought them into armed conflict with their brethren, they eir own chosen mode, they arrayed them-ves under the star-gemmed banner of constitutional liberty, and, upon the battle fields of this memorable revolution, have nobly attested their devotion to the government of their fathers. Her soldiers upon the battlefield, and her citizens, in all the peaceul modes known to the laws of the land, adicated to the world in unmistakable terms that they intend, now and forever, to remain the Union and under the National Constitution ution, the only bond of that Union. The egard the preservation of constitutional re-ublican government as deeply, perhaps final-r, staked upon the result of the struggle now togressing between the friends and the ene-nies of the American Union. To be called, re of the American Condo. To be caned, r, under such trying circumstances to preside rer the affairs of this Commonwealth for the ssuing four years as the exponent of these easures and as the custodian, in a great easure, of the honor and rights of Kentucky, build be deemed the highest possible evidence the esteem and confidence of your fellow-izens. We recognize the magnitude and fficulty of the trust to which the voice of e people has called you. But your elevated aracter as a citizen, jurist, statesman, and dier gives us an undoubting confidence that u will discharge the peculiarly responsible ties imposed upon you in a manner credita-

duties imposed upon you in a manner creditable to yourself and answerable to the high expectations of your fellow-citizens.

Allow me again, sir, to welcome you in our midst, and assure you of the cordial co-operation of those whom I have the honor to represent in all measures which have for their object the welfare and happiness of our State and country. And we indulge the confident hope and trust that long before the close of your administration we may all be able to rejoice together in a restored Union—a Union whose authority none will dispute: a Union

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR THO

In obedience to the will of the loyal citizens

tucky.

In times of peace and prosperity, when the In times of peace and prosperity, when the duties and responsibilities of the Governor of Kentucky are comparatively light and easy, it would be a distinguished honor to be called by the sovereign will of the free, loyal, and enlightened citizens of my native State to the highest office in their gift. The honor is much magnified by the higher duties and graver responsibilities which are devolved by the dangers which threaten, the perils which surround, the evils that afflict, and the sorrows which corpress us at this time.

gers which the stellict, and the sorrows which oppress us at this time.

Profoundly impressed with the weighty responsibilities which I am called to assume, I shall enter upon my duties with an honest purpose, and an unfaltering will, to meet and discharge them to the utmost of my abilities.

With a firm reliance upon a guiding Providence, and an abiding confidence in the justice, integrity, and loyalty of the people of Kentucky, I shall look hopefully to the fature, trusting to their charitable judgment upon my administration, as I shall seek to avoid the justice of their censure.

We are fallen upon evil and troublous times—when a great, free people have turned upon themselves, to make war upon a peace, a happiness, a prosperity, a liberty, such as never in any age or land crowned a people with blessings, and seek by violence to over-

never in any age or land crowned a people with blessings, and seek by violence to overthrow their government, and darken the future to the hopes of man. Our future historian will drape in mourning the page on which is recorded the history of these years of rebellion, calemity, and woe! The terrific warfare which continues to, sweep over our beloved land, filling its great heart with inexpressible anguish, as pang after pang, for the loved and lost, pierces the bosom of every oved and lost, pierces the bosom of every come, should, by its community of woe, unifering, and danger, draw our people more closely together, and evoke the nobler chair ties of our nature, to a concentrated and united effort to stay this tide of misery and flow of danger, by bringing to constitutional unity those who have departed from constitutional faith is the foundation of all the evils now upon us; a return is the only permanen

government was constructed, by it posterity. Touched with supernal in tion of wisdom, they so framed our and Federal Governments as to secure the ob-jects of free government so perfectly that we were left nothing to do but to enjoy, or de-John Adams ought to be the universal rally- stroy.

tion for the wickedness of any who might, at any time, attempt a forcible revolution of the government. So faultless in its structure, so comprehensive, and yet so minute in its safe-guards thrown around the liberties of the people, cqual rights and equal privileges were alike secured to every freeman. The rights, so secured, were entrusted to the custody and guardianship of the people, who were to en-joy. The rulers were to be servants, and the joy. The rulers were to be servants, and the people the masters. And to insure against usurpation of power, or aggravation of wrongs, recurrent elections at short intervals of time, and an upright and enlightened judiciary, were ample safeguards. The mode of effecting any changes in the organic law, which experience might suggest, was fully provided. In the appointed manner the ruling power—the citizens—could alter, change, or modify, not only policies of legislation, but the organic law, through the peaceful medium of the ballot-box, thus leaving no excuse for forcible revolution.

In securing the peaceful enjoyment of property to the citizen, one subject of difficulty was presented to our fathers, which they wisely and securely adjusted. Some of the States recognized slaves as property; others did not; and it being a principle of universal law amongst civilized people, that wherever the laws recognized property in a thing, the same law assured the owner in his right; but where the law did not know any property in a law did not know any property in a thing, no owner could assert any right; it raised the question how to secure to the it raised the question how to secure to the owner of slave property equal protection in its enjoyment with the owners of other property, without at the same time doing violence to the distinctive character of the State governments not recognizing such property. In States where slavery was recognized, the laws assured the right of the owner; but in those States where property in slaves was not recognized, no right of ownership could be known or asserted by law. This is in the very nature of government. For the non-slave States to recognize, by their laws, property in slaves, so as to return them by law non-slave States to recognize, by their laws, property in slaves, so as to return them by law to the owner, would necessarily subvert the very nature of their government, and make them slave States. To obviate this difficulty, which existed only in reference to this one species of property, and secure to the citizen owning slave property equal protection in his rights, and at the same time to preserve the distinctive character of each State government the return of furtilitys from service or distinctive character of each State government, the return of fugitives from service or labor, escaping from one State to another, was undertaken by the Federal Government and the guarantee given that no law of any State to which such fugitive might escape should discharge such fugitive from the labor or service which he owed. Thus the character and laws of each State were respected and preserved, and the rights of all the citizens of each State placed upon a footing of equal security. Thus the Federal Constitution, which created the Union, harmonized the equal security. Thus the Federal Constitution, which created the Union, harmonized the equal se-curity of all in every right, with the unity of the Government and with the rights of the

Some, becoming dissatisfied with this peron the other the secessionist would elevate slave property above every other interest and right. Each seeks to subordinate the Constitution to his extreme view. Each makes war upon the foundation theory of free government; and by the fanatical energy with which they have urged forward their extreme views, they have at length precipitated upon us the most terrific and heart-rending war of rebellion that ever shook the foundations of social being. Notwithstanding the conservaon the other the secessionist would elevate social being. Notwithstanding the conserva-tive element North and South, those who on tive element North and South, those who on the one hand wish to keep constitutional faith-and grant the equal security which the Con-stitution pledges, and those on the other, who ask nothing more, are overwhelmingly in the majority in both sections; yet, by some strange infatuation of evil, the few have involved the many in this horrific strife.

How shall the Constitution-abiding, Union-oving, conservative men, north and south, meet the issue presented by those who, on the one hand, seek, by usurpation, to pervert the Constitution, to invade its sanctuaries, and overthrow its securities, and, on the other, to destroy the Constitution and the Union by forcible revolution. The one in political, the other in warlike array.

other in warlike array.

We must meet them in the modes sanctioned with the whole resources and military power of our government, we must crush the rebel-lion and restore the national authority over the revolted States. This is the pledge of conservatism; this we must do, or our govern-ment perishes, and with it the hope of free

government forever!
Fears are expressed, and doubtless many are sincere in their apprehensions, that crushing the rebellion will but open up the way to the destruction of that political equality of the States which has builded us up into a great nationality, and given prosperity and happiness to a mighty and free people. It is feared that mad men will seek to force terms of submission upon the acceptance of the rebellious States destructive of their State rights and of their political equality. That there are men wicked enough to do so there is as little room for deubt as there is to doubt that others are seeking to destroy the government by force. But the conservative men of the whole coun-try have the strength and power, by unity of sction, to crush the one and defeat the evil

To better assure the friends of constitutional government of our security against such danger, a few suggestive thoughts, by way of strengthening their confidence and assuring their faith and hopes, may not be amiss. It should be borne in mind that we have now and will have at the class of the rebellion, the idendestroy—the one by innovation—the other by force. It cannot be altered except in the manner therein prescribed. The same facts exist in reference to each State—loyal and disloyal. Rebellion has not altered, or changed, or modified either the Federal or State constitutions. Nor has the rebellion destroyed the existence of the States as States of the Union. Their revolt only suspends the action of the civil authority of the Federal government within the revolted districts, pending the revolt, and substitutes the military au-thority until their rebellion ceases, and they-consent to accept the civil instead of the

onstruction is necessary. The governbut, by the blessing of God, shall endure forever. A revolted State has nothing, therefore,
to do but to cease resistance to duty and law,
and return to its fealty, organize under its
Constitution, as it was before, and would be
now but for the revolt, and thus place itself in
harmony with the Federal government. Thus,
all that was suspended, by revolt, will be restored to action.

But will not the dominant powers require
terms other than these? Will they not require the revolted States, as condition precedent to a restoration of their relations, to
adopt either immediate or gradual emancipa-

adopt either immediate or gradual emancipa tion? These are grave questions, and sugges tive of a dangerous and wicked experiment We trust to plighted word and constitutiona we trust to pignised word and constitutional faith as guaranty against such an issue. Nothing but disregard of honor and the principles of humanity can force such an issue, and we will not invite an evil by battling it into being. The afflictions pressing upon us claim our immediate efforts. When others come we shall meet them. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

The States, by rebellion, did not lose their The States, by rebellion, did not lose their status as States in the Union. Their harmonious and peaceful relations only were disturbed. By rebellion they invoked the military to supersede the civil rule during the time of rebellion. Revolt did not disorganize and remit them to a territorial status, for revolution attempted, but failing, is no revolution—nothing is changed, everything remains. It is the successful attempt which revolutionizes, changes, destroys. It follows, therefore, that no terms can be demanded except to submit to the Constitution and laws as they are. To no terms can be demanded except to submit to the Constitution and laws as they are. To demand anything more would be to change sides with the rebellion—to make war upon the Constitution at the moment the rebels be-came willing to submit to it.

But may not the rebel States be required to assemble conventions and so modify their constitutions as to meet these demands? No such convention can be called, to have any legal power, until after the State is organized under the Constitution, and makes the call pursuant to the mode fixed in the Constitution. When correlized so as to be in position to call a consequence of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the consequence of the consequenc the Constitution, and makes the can pursuant to the mode fixed in the Constitution. When organized so as to be in position to call a convention, it will be in harmony with its Federal relations, being all the time in and of the Union, and a sovereign. State of the Union; and no power or party would dare to attempt to lay terms in violation of Federal and State rights. To require such a convention would be an admission of the right; to admit the right of such convention would be to concede the right of secession, and thus vindicate the right claimed by rebellion.

It is because we deny the power of such conventions, either to bind or loose, and regard their acts as nullities, that we claim the revolted States as still of us—bound to us by Constitutional obligation—and, therefore, we are enforcing the observance of duty. We cannot, without ourselves becoming rebels to the Constitution, deny the return of a State to its peaceful relations to the government,

The equal right of each and all to live in the peaceful enjoyment of "life, liberty, property, and pursuit of happiness," is the great object and end of free government. These secured, man is free; this is liberty! Our fathers grasped the subject of constitutional liberty so thoroughly as to leave no excuse or mitigation for the wickedness of any who might at all its offeres. State, and by the election of the property of the subject of constitutional liberty so thoroughly as to leave no excuse or mitigate. organizing their State, and by the election of all its officers—State and Federal—as provided for in their constitution and laws, place the State in organized harmony with the government. Humanity and the cause of constitutional liberty demands this course. Who shall be punished, will be a question for the civil tribunals to determine. To prevent crime is the object of humane punishment; not to revenge wrong. Revenge finds no sanction in the laws, and awakes no responsive throb in the bosom of humanity. If the prodigal returns let a nation rejoice! The nearest and dearest relations of life have been rudely severed by the rebellion. If return to duty by submission to the laws, with penitence for the past, and amnesty judiciously proclaimed, has a

let us be healed of this great woe!

When the rebellion is suppressed, and the national authority restered, we will have the same Constitution, the same government, the same nationality we had before our peace was broken, our prosperity checked, and our security endangered by rebellion. We will have had a painful, but it may not be an unprofrable lesson. We will have learned to observe constitutional faith, and that to respect the rights of each other is essential to the peace and security of all. We shall have learned that "life, liberty, property, and the pursuit of happiness" are the common right of all—each holding it by equal constitutional sentity; that this pertains as much to him who sleeps in cottage home as to him who dwells in palatial halls; that free government knows no distinctions in right, but assures all alike; that no consequence is given to one species of property above that of another; that all lives, and all consciences are equally protected by free government.

Kentuckians, we have suffered much. This rebellion has invaded the separatives and discrements.

Kentuckians, we have suffered much. This rebellion has invaded the sanctities and disrupted the ties of the holiest and dearest relationships. It has pierced with anguish the throbbing bearts of our people. We have been invaded by hestile armies and harassed with rebel marauders. Our "life, liberty, property, and happiness" have been buffeted by rebellion. And, to fill our cup of bitterness, we have been misunderstood and distrusted by people of other loyal States, and misconstrued by rebels at home and abroad. Because we insist upon the observance of what we regard as constitutional faith, and upon respect being had to personal and property rights, we have been held on the one haad to be of doubtful loyalty, and claimed on the other as in sympathy with and ready to join the rebellion. Our recent elections, it is to be hoped, will forever put to rest and quiet this question. Kentucky has ever been, now is, and always will remain, loyal to the government of our fathers.

The loyalty of Kentucky does not rest upon attachment to, or dislike of, any species of property; but is founded unon the immars his Kentuckians, we have suffered much This

attachment to, or dislike of, any species of property; but is founded upon the immovable devotion of her people to the principles of constitutional liberty.

Kentucky cannot be shaken in her fidelity Kentucky cannot be shaken in her fidelity to the constitutional unity of our government. We "cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming ourselves to think and speak of it as a palladium of our liberties, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety." And while she retains respect for the memory and confidence in the virtue and wisdom of its founders, she will cling to that Constitution and that Union as the only place of safety and rest, on earth or amongst men, for her faith and hope of a free government.

government.

But when measures are adopted to crush the rebellion which we deem unwise or unjust, we will not approve, but will exercise our right to oppose and correct in a legitimate way. Because we furnish the means, we do not commit ourselves in favor ot the modes of applying them. It is our duty to supply the means; the duty of others to apply them. Those charged with the application are responsible for any misdirection or abuse of the means. We are responsible for the means; they for the expenditure. We arm and equip the soldier, but do not approve when he plunders or robs. We will not sanction acts violative of constitutional right, but we will not therefore neglect the use of every necessary means to protect and defend the constitution against rebel efforts to destroy it, merely because somebody does not understand or regard its provisions as we do.

The recent elections clearly and unmistakably define the popular will and public judgment of Kentucky. It is settled that Kentucky will, with unwavering faith, and unswering purpose, stand by and support

kentucky will, with unwavering fath, and unswerving purpose, stand by and support the government in every effort to suppress the rebellion and maintain the Union. That for this purpose she will "devote the whole resources of our government to crush the present causeless and wicked rebellion, and restore the national authority over the revolted States".

restore the national authority over the revolted States."

But whilst so devoting our whole resources to uphold and maintain the government against rebellion, the same devotion to constitutional liberty will equally impel her to oppose her will to all unconstitutional, all wicked, unwise, or hurtful measures of policy, which may be suggested or adopted in the prosecution of our defensive war. This she will do through the peaceful medium of the ballot-box, by the persuasions of argument, and the legitimate force of our constituted tribunals.

we will make no raccous opposition; will adopt no mode of opposition which can in any manner check or retard those charged with the administration of the Government in any legitimate effort to suppress the rebellion and restore the national authority over the revolt-

d States.

Kentucky will not affiliate with those at Kentucky will not affiliate with those at home, or in other States, whose manifest object is, under pretence of opposition to war measures, to cover their real purpose of crippling the energies of our Government, paralyzing its arm of just defence, and forwarding the aims of the rebellion.

The recent vote of Kentucky proclaims that she will not fraternize with rebellion, either

The recent vote of kentucky proclaims that she will not fraternize with rebellion, either open or covert; and with equal emphasis that she will not fraternize with those who would pervert our just defence into a fanatical war upon the constitutional rights and liberties of the people of the Southern States. But firmly and immovably poised upon her own just, loyal, and proud constitutional centre, Kentucky will maintain the right, and support the Constitution of the Union by all the powers and modes sanctioned by the wisdom of a humane experience and a just and legal warfare. "Men and money" to crush the rebellion; votes and argument to correct legislative, or executive policy, when erroneous. This is the proclaimed and deliberate will of Kentucky. This is her right, and do her duty.

We affiliate with the loyal men North and South, whose object and policy is to preserve the Union and the Constitutions, unchanged and unbroken, and to restore the people to harmony and peace with the government as they were before the rebellion.

It is not a restored Union—not a reconstructed Union—that Kentucky desires; but a preserved Union, and a restored peace upon constitutional basis.

Kentucky hails with satisfaction the demon-

Kentucky hails with satisfaction the demonstration of conservative sentiment, manifested by the recent elections of many of her sister Sistes, and looks to the co-operation of conservative men as the hope of a vigorous and wise prosecution of our defensive war, and an honorable and just settlement of peace. In this connection, it may not be amiss to say that we have a decided objection to organizing and arming negro regiments. Our objection is not to the power, for it is admitted that whatever may be taken for use in war all its available uses may be appropriated. Nor is our objection because of any respect for rebels, but from regard to the self-respect and the interests of loyal men. Our objection is, that the arming of negroes humiliates the just pride of loyal men and injuriously affects their interests. The loyal man is as much injured by the arming of negroes as the disloyal man. The injury is indiscriminate. It encourages and promotes insubordination amongst the slaves of loyal owners, depreciates their property, and endangers their security. The war should be against the rebel, not upon the loyal men. This is the white man's government; he is abundantly able to defend it. There are plenty of loyal white men to defend the government and suppress the rebellion; let them do it. As such forces are unnecessary to our defence, but really an obstacle to success by embittering the minds of the Southern peodo it. As such forces are unnecessary to our defence, but really an obstacle to success by embittering the minds of the Southern people, and as it is hurtful to the interests and endangers the security of loyal men and humiliates their just pride, without any compensating benefit, it should be abandoned.

The loyal interests of the country should not be endangered or sacrificed, and its just pride be broken by an uncalled for and needless experiment which can profit nothing.

pride be broken by an uncalled for and need-less experiment which can profit nothing, while it endangers much, and caters only to the passions of the extreme abolitionist, who has no respect for the Constitution, and no love for the Union. But there is, beyond the present injury, a future difficulty and danger which it were well to consider.

The slaves so employed cannot be again re-mitted to bondage. What is to become of them? Shall they be turned loose, armed or unarmed, in the South? The wildest fanati-cism must comprehend the fact, that such slaves, armed or unarmed, can never remain and live amongst those against whom they have

provided for, at what charge and at whose expense? Surely these questions of grave consideration and dangerous issue should be thoroughly explored, and well matured, before employing a force which can add nothing to our defence, but retards success, and which remits to the future the necessity of adjusting those questions of difficult settlement and dangerous issue. But for this, as well as other evils resulting from rebellion, we will look to the constitutional remedies. We will appeal to the public judgment as the tribunal, and the ballot-box as the corrective; and will devote the whole powers of our government to crush the rebellion—which is the parent evil, the occasion and cause of all—and restore the national authority over all the revolted States. To remedy the evils to which this rebellion has subjected us, we should look first to the preservation of the life of the government; that being saved, the Constitution will soon heal all minor injuries by virtue of its own inherent vigor. We should avoid all the blows we can, but not expose the life of our government by pausing in the heat and thick of the combat to look upon and nurse a slight bruise or trivial wound. We cannot too strongly condemn the factions opposition of those who assail, not to correct, but for the purpose of weakening the loyalty of the citizen and fettering the movements of the government. We condemn as treasonable the efforts of those who attempt to organize, under pretence of opposition to obnoxious war measures, a party whose real purpose is not to correct the evils complained of, but use them as a pretence for withholding the necessary supplies and aid for our defence, and thus aid and assist the rebellion.

Much of this form of treasonable opposition provided for, at what charge and at whose ex-

plies and aid for our defence, and thus aid and assist the rebellion.

Much of this form of treasonable opposition is attempted under a clamor for free speech and free press! Liberty of speech and of the press, as well as of action, must remain unabridged so long as our government exists in its present form. But freedom and license are very different and repugnant. Free speech is not a licensed tongue. A licentious is not a free press! To do, to say, to write, to print, what we have a right to do, to say, to write, or print, is the freedom for which we should contend. We should not be free to do what we have no right to do. We are at liberty to slander our neighbor, to commit murder, but we have no right to do so. We are at liberty to slander our neighbor, to commit freeson, to speak or print treasonable and seditious speeches in time of rebellion, but we have no right to do so; and it is no abridgment of our rights as freemen to punish us for such element of liberty to standard. but we have no right to do so; and it is no abridgment of our rights as freemen to punish us for such abuses of liberty, or restrain us when reasonable grounds exist to believe we have been guilty or are about to commit such acts to the danger of public or private security. Some are more hurtful in speech than action. Some will encourage and promote treason, without the courage to act it out themselves, and, when seized and placed under just resiraint, they clamor for the "sacred right of free speech and free press." Let him who does or says or prints what he has no right to do, to the injury of others or the public, be held responsible for such acts. To have it otherwise would be to make licentiousness the definition of liberty. The tongue and the press, like man, should be free, but not law-less. Let them act, being amenable for acting wrong. Good and aril bairs are thefere there less. Let them act, being amenable for acting wrong. Good and evil being set before them — and they free to choose—but must gather the fruits of that choice.

Much is said about military arrests, as ar-

Much is said about military arrests, as arbitrary and unconstitutional. Much of this clamor is gotten up by those who are not only ignorant of constitutional powers and duties, but whose real purpose is to destroy, not to sustain the Constitution. The Constitution is always the same, though the powers and duties of the various departments and tribunals of government are very different and various. The rule which controls the action of civil departments is often very different from the rule which governs military action. The pudiciary look to the statutes and judicial precedent for rules of decision. The military to the articles of war and the usages of civilized nations to settle belligerant The military to the articles of war and the usages of civilized nations to settle belligerent rights. The one may do what the other may not do and yet each be strictly within the limits of duty and right. The abuse of power is not an abrogation of its rightful exercise. We should, therefore, only correct the abuse, without restricting the power. The civil authorities rule by force of reason; the military by physical force. The rebellion has appealed from the civil tribunals, which rule by force of reason, to the military power. The civil authorists of the reason; the military by physical force. The rebellion has appealed from the civil tribunals, which rule by force of reason, to the military powers which rule by physical force. Each has its appropriate rules—the one just as Constitutional as the other, but very different. Until the rebellion dismisses its appeal, and consents to the civil rule, the law must be expounded by the rules of the power to suppress a rebellion is limited only by the statutes of the country where it exists, and by the usages of civil will take the place of the mi civil will take the place of the initiary, and judicial precedent will again become the rule of interpretation. Those who appeal from the civil to the military authorities, are great simpletons if they expect the argument of the bayonet to be constructed upon judicial precedent.

Actuckians, we must not overlook our own dangers nor neglect to provide for them. We have been overrun by invading armies and marsuding bands of guerillas, and are still likely to have them to harass us. With a proper and thorough organization of our enrolled and volunteer militia, this could not long continue. We should thoroughly organize, and should revive the spirit of our ancient defence, which characterized our fathers and defence, which characterized our fathers and gave to their homes protection against a not more savage foe. We should be prepared to meet our enemies and invaders as Kentuck-ians should ever do, with a devoted loyalty, an unfaltering courage, and patriotic determi-nation; "welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves." Our homes must be pro-tected; we can do it if we will. Let us will

, and do it. In the midst of the dire calamities forced In the midst of the dire calamities forced upon us by the rebellion, we should not permit the present troubles to make us forget our obligations and duties to the future. The education of our youth must be provided for. Our common schools should be cherished with carnest solicitude. We must feed the mind of our coming youth; and, whilst we transmit to them an undiminished and an unbroken heritage of freedom, we should see that they be fitted to receive and pass it down not impoverished, but enriched, to their successors. Our Jacksons, our Clays, our Websters have passed away, leaving us the light of their example, the wisdom of their counsel, the treaspassed away, leaving us the light of their example, the wisdom of their counsel, the treasures of their fame, as part of our heritage. And last, though not least, he of the sage counsel, and of the eloquent tongue; the mould of masly chivalry, the type and embediment of a pure and lofty patriotism; that perfect model of a Kentuckian, John J. Crittenden, has been gathered to his fathers, and Kentucky is left lonely and in tears! To our common schools we must look as the nursery of men to fill their places and prolong their fame.

ome.
The improvement of our country by using every available means; the encouragement of agriculture and promotion of mechanic arts, by affording every facility and practicable aid, are duties which devolve upon the statesman, and claim the attention of every lover of his country.

Our public charities should not languish for want of support, but be expanded with the growth of our means, to the full measure of a

growth of our means, to the full measure of a wise and humane philanthropy.

To the self-sacrificing and gallant soldiers, who brave the hardships, and confront the dangers of the battle-field to preserve our government and perpetuate the blessings of liberty, we speak words of cheer and encouragement. "Men and money" shall sustain you in your noble work of patriotism. Grateful bearts shall pour their richest treasures of thankfulness upon you while living, and. ful hearts shall pour their richest treasures of thankfulness upon you while living, and, should you fall in discharge of duty, will cherish your heroism as part of our country's treasure and give life to your memory in our grateful hearts. Your names and devoted sacrifices will be linked in imperishable fame with that of your elder brother, the brave and gallant Nelson, whose prompt and timely aid saved Kentucky—his native State—from the desolations of rebellion. His great heart embraced the cause of liberty; his broad intellect comprehended the vastness of the issue to humanity, and his mighty soul swelled with the pulsations of purest patriotism. He now sleeps in his

will inurn their names in the soul or memory. The wife and children, the widow and orphan, of our gallant soldiery, should not be left to seek for shelter, nor to beg for bread. Whilst a grateful memory pursues the sleeping brave, an active humanity should provide for those who suffer and who need.

With the example of those who have preceded me, and the light shed upon my way by the retiring administration, I shall enter upon my duties with a firmer step and more confident hope, fully determined, to the utmost of my abilities, to see that the laws be faithfully executed; that every aid and support be given to suppress the rebellion and restore peaceful relations; that every practicable assistance be given to the development of the mental, moral, and physical resources of my State; its aralted charities be sustained; the rights of the civizen be maintained; and the integrity and honor of the Commonwealth preserved. abiding trust in a ruling Providence, I no propose to take the oaths of office, as Go ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1863.

We understand that Governor Bramlette has selected Ephraim L. Vanwinkle, Esq., of Pulaski, as Secretary of State, Lieutenant-Colonel John Boyle, of the Kentucky Volunteers, as Adjutant General, and S. G. Sudduth, Esq., of Adair, as Quartermaster

General. The selections are excellent ones. Mr. Vanwinkle was a Bell and Everett Elec tor on the part of the State at large in the last Presidential canvass, and is one of the ablest lawyers and one of the most eloquent advocates in Kentucky. He is undoubtedly among the foremost men of the State. Lieutenant Colonel Boyle is a man of first-rate capacity, of fine acquirements, and of considerable experience in the business of the department at whose head he is placed. He will unquestionably make a capital Adjutant General. He is indeed full of the richest promise of every noble kind. Mr. Sudduth is a man of marked business talent and of undrooping energy. His abilities and his tastes combine to qualify him eminently for the office to which he is

We congratulate Governor Bramlette on the success with which he has constituted his official family. He has successfully taken the first step toward a successful administration of the government. We do not doubt that he will as successfully take every subsequent step. We have the most unwavering confidence that

Yesterday Ex-Governor Robinson was escorted by a numerous committee of distin_ guished citizens to his beautiful home in the county of Scott. The graceful and heartfelt compliment was nobly deserved.

Governor Robinson both as a man and as a etetesmen is worthy of the brightest honor that Kentuckians can bestow. His adminis tration of the government of the Common wealth during the most critical period of our struggle with the rebellion has been marked throughout with singular fidelity and has been crowned with eminent success. It is not indeed too much to say, that, everything being considered, his administration has been crown ed with unequalled success. Assuming the Executive office under circumstances that were unparalleled in the past and that will probably remain unparalleled in all time to come, he has performed the exceedingly complex and embarrassing duties of the position with a lofty singleness of purpose, with a force and sobriety of judgment, and with a gener Commonwealth and to the welfare of Republic, that not only have commanded the hearty approval of the people, but have silenced the voice of faction. He in the discharge of his high trust has so acquitted himself that even calumny is hushed. Not "the gracious Duncan" was mor 'clear in his great office." Among all the glorious sons whom Kentucky cherishes as her ornaments there is not one more glorious or more cherished than James F. Robinson. He retires from the Capital to his home, and from the turmoil of official life to the quiet pursui of the profession of which he is the pride, attended by the love and admiration of the whole people. We congratulate him on his proud and happy fortune. Yet we rejoice to know that Governor Rob

ered altogether. He is still a Senator of the Commonwealth, his senatorial term being not more than half expired. His invaluable services to the public cause will thus be renewed on a stage hardly less responsible though far less distracting than the one from which he has

inson's connection with public life is not sev-

laden with honor's spoils On this aspect of his fortune we most earn

estly congratulate the public. Our city in its business relations ha been seriously affected by the war, and although we are beginning to recover something of our former position, it will require great care and prudence to prevent many of the evils under which we have labored from becoming permanent. It was foreseen by those who looked into the future condition of Louisville, when the rebellion broke out, that restrictions would necessarily be imposed upon our trade, and that vexatious delays must be the natural result of the potent demands of military necessity. To mitigate, correct, and avert these things as far as poss ble, a charter was obtained from the Legisla ture for a Roard of Trade, but, desnite the laborious exertions of a few individuals, its organization was protracted, its officers discouraged, and finally its meetings were alto gether discontinued. During the past spring, however at the earnest solicitation of various interests mercantile, manufacturing, and mechanical, a call was made upon our business men to reorganize the Board, or rather to at tempt to complete the delayed organization. No one but those who were concerned in this movement can realize the perplexities, anxieties, and hindrances which were attendant upon it. Men had crept into business here who were devoid of loyalty and of mercantile honor, and were using the most strenuous exertions to circumvent the regulations of the Treasury for preventing trade with insurrectionary districts-in fact, were carrying on a contraband business, and under the pretext of supplying the domestic and necessary wants of citizens on our border. A Board of Trade to be efficient for good must possess the confidence of the government as well as of the community. To secure this, it was determined to make an affirmation of loyalty a prerequisite of membership, and the constitution of the association was altered to carry out this determination This was not accomplished without a struggle which it was at one time thought might totally disband the Board, for several of its most zealous friends refused to submit to any such test, although they were almost daily in the habit of taking such oaths as were requisite to obtain permits for shipping goods. Under such discouragements, the members, who felt the importance of having a record of lovalty to enable them to present grievances to the constituted authorities with a probability of having them removed, redoubled their exer tions to form a Board of Trade, and their success has been truly gratifying, as it now numbers about two hundred individuals and firms, and is constantly receiving accessions. The unfortunate division of sentiment amon

our citizens on the policy of the test affirma tion has of course weakened the resources of the Board and made it incumbent on a portion of the community to become the custo dians of the interests of the entire business of the city, and, to some extent, of the whole State, as naturally dependent upon the city. This responsibility was a grave one, and to it, with all proper precautions, it has thus far been their policy to confine their action strictly as a Board of Trade, working through standing and special committees with great industry and the most encouraging effect. Some mem bers think that the general interests could be best subserved by extending the sphere of the operations of the Board of Trade to the estabment of a Daily Exchange, a project contemplated in the original design of the Association and delayed only on account of the disarrange ments of business and the large additional expense it would entail. There can be no doubt that the daily intercourse on a "rialto, the place where merchants most do congregate," would be highly advantageous at all times when the stream of business flows unrestricted and is not dammed by civil dissension or impeded by the necessarily stringent rules to guard improper intercourse with the rebels. But there can be no modification of these rules, or no removal of restrictions which is not accomplished by committees even if the Board of Trade held its meetings in permanence. The question of a Daily Exchange therefore resolves itself into one of mere expediency, as its establishment would not facilitate the operations of the Board. As the question was discussed at the last meet ing of the Board, and will be resumed at an adjourned meeting next Tuesday evening and doubtless definitely settled, we have the rebels.

deemed it proper to make these comments on the inner workings of the Board of Trade, and to express our opinion of the present inutility of a Daily Exchange. There is not business enough concentrated in our city, and rates are so dependent upon contingencies be yond the ordinary laws of trade, that satisfactory quotations could not be obtained by telegraph, while the operations on 'Change would be too meagre to keep up an interest in the attendance upon them. Let us during the fall and winter operate through the committees of the Board of Trade, and, that the value of these operations may be fully understood, we will take an early opportunity of showing what they have done valuable and practical. In the spring, if our business channels are all restored, we can then establish a Daily Exchange which will be creditable to our city, useful to our business men, and attractive to all strangers visiting Louisville. In the mean time, let us hug the golden maxim-

Wisely and slow; they stumble that run fast. There is every reason to believe tha the growth of sound principles and of healthful sentiments among the people is increasing daily with a very cheering rapidity. From all directions we receive gratifying assurances of the increase of true conservative sentiment, and the desire and determination of the people to sustain the Union and the Constitution. The slanders which political opponents hurl at the conservative majority in the country are falling harmlessly to the ground, and the truth is gaining power everywhere.

There are certain conservative principles which are so manifestly true that they ought not to require any repetition. But they cannot be too often repeated in times like the present, when among the men who make the loudest protestations of loyalty are found so many secret enemies of the country.

The constitution must be sustained, sup ported, defended as the supreme law of the land. The specious doctrine that an enemy of his country has forfeited a right to claim the protection of its constitution is a heresy to be everywhere put down. The murderer may claim all the protection of the law he has outraged and violated. The lynch-law doctrine that a man who is notoriously guilty of a crime may be hung without conviction is no law for us. Our own lives and property are dependent on enforcing always and everywhere the right of the criminal, the murderer the parricide, the traitor, to all those formal protections which the constitution throws round the accused, whether innocent or guilty. Abandon this principle, and we have mob law. Deny enemies of their country any rights under the constitution, and you at once encourage the violence of majorities, and abolitionists here and conservatives there would be adjudged traitors by the mob, and hung in spite of protestations of loyalty.

In defending the constitution, conservative men keep practically before them the support constitutional officers. The worst po fate that could befall the country would be a break in the constitutional succession of Presidents. The most dangerous plot in the North was that plot devised by radical men in New York to supersede Mr. Lincoln, which progressed much further than men may imagine. Its history will perhaps come out before long. Mr. Lincoln is the constitutional President, and will remain so, if he lives, till the 4th of March, 1865. He is recognized as such by every loyal American, and no conservative man will have any connection with leagues, plots, conspiracies, or plans for revolutionary purposes looking to a break in the succession of American Presidents. We trust the day of such ideas is over. The insanity of radicalism alone could seriously look on such ositions with favor.

The maintenance of the supremacy of law everywhere is another conservative principle. We ignore the so-called higher-law doctrine. We deny the right of every man to erect his conscience into a law higher than the law of his country. That doctrine is not to be pleaded on the one hand to justify resistance to govneminally in the interest of the government. No illegal act can be in the interest of government.

These are all general principles, but they have practical value. If the people adhere to them, we shall sustain the government of the United States through its present troubles, and the future prosperity will be greater than all that is in the past.

Now, we want to know when the time coming for putting a stop to the startling usurpations of the President, and these un-constitutional acts of Congress? When will Bramlette & Co. undertake that task?

The time for trying to put a stop to these misdeeds came with the misdeeds themselves. and has been ever since diligently improved in every legitimate mode by the Union men of Kentucky, as it will continue to be until the effort shall prove effectual. "But whilst so devoting our whole resources to unhold and maintain the government against rebellion." says Governor Bramlette in his inaugural address, "the same devotion to constitutional liberty will equally impel her to oppose her will to all unconstitutional, all wicked, un-wise, or hurtful measures or policies, which may be suggested or adopted in the prosecution of our defensive war. This she will do through the peaceful medium of the ballot-box. by the persuasions of argument, and the legitimate force of our constituted tribunals."

We can assure our neighbor that the Union men of Kentucky have already undertaken the "task" to which he refers, and that with the wise and hearty co-operation of the conservatives of the North the "task" will ere long be triumphantly finished. The time, as we have said, is coeval with the misdeeds to be corrected, but it will come in an especial manner with the coming national election, when the Union men of Kentucky, battling by the side of the conservatives of the North, will in an especial manner put forth their energies against the crimes and follies of the party now in power. And we hope that our neighbor will then stand with the Union men of Kentucky shoulder to shoulder as he has stood be

We have spoken elsewhere of the suc cess of Governor Robinson's administration. In this relation it would be quite unjust not to recognize the fact that Governor Robinson's associates in the administration were men of signal energy and ability. Governor Robinon had a very strong Cabinet. Mr. D. C. Wickliffe, the Secretary of State, is well known as one of the ablest and most experienced politicians in the State: General John W. Finnell, the Adjutant General, confessedly has no superior amongst us as a man of affairs; and General James F. Robinson, Jr., the Quartermaster General, evinced in the conduct of his department the highest order of vigor, aptitude, and fidelity. These accomlished and efficient officers of course share liberally in the honors won by the administration. We know that in fact Governor Robinson accords them a much larger share than their modesty will permit them to ac-

PRISONERS ARRIVED .- Seventy-five rebel prisoners arrived upon the Nashville train last night. They were incarcerated in the Milltary Prison in this city. We understand that a portion of them will be released here on oath and bond, and the balance will be forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio.

General Burnside made a speech at Lexing-ton, Ky., two or three days ago, in which he icciared his opinion that Kentucky was a nore loyal State than Ohio or Indiana. This s, we doubt not, in the main true.

Indianapolis Gazette. In the main true? It is of course either

wholly true or wholly false. * In a divorce case on the docket for trial at the next term of the Superior Court at Worcester, both parties are deceased.

Boston Post.

They realized the full perfection of love, for "in death they were not divided."

No reply has yet been received by the Federal Government to its protest against the fitting out in Great Britain of war vessels for

FRIDAY, SEPT, 4, 1863.

Mr. Lincoln's letter to the Republican mass meeting at the Capital of Illinois will be found in our telegraphic columns. The letter falls deplorably short of the requirements of the hour, as such requirements are understood by an overwhelming majority of the loval people of the Union. Let those who would know exactly how far short it falls compare it with the inaugural address of Governor Bramlette. The letter throughout is singularly characteristic. It is uncommonly rich in all the peculiarities of Mr. Lincoln's character and intellect. It smacks very strongly of the entire man. Yet we are not without hope that the letter will effect at least one good result. It can do nothing for the cause of the Union in the South, but it can hardly feil to do something for that sacred cause in the North by promoting the triumph of conservatism in the national election that draws nigh. It is a very good letter to be written by a Presidential candidate who deserves to be severely defeated.

The public attention will be attracted by Gen. Gilmore's letter to Gen. Beauregard, given in our despatches. Gen. G. shows that he was strictly right in the proceedings complained of by Beauregard, and it appears, from his letter, that, not satisfied with merely being right, he is determined to take from his enemy even the poor pretext for the retaliation threat ened by the little Gascon.

In a day or two we shall hear more about the Greek fire. Surely Gen. Gilmore ought to be able, by means of that combustible and his solid balls, to destroy Charleston in short

Though Wagner may have been passed and Sumpter destroyed or silenced, we don't expect Gilmore and Dahlgren can at present demolish Charleston except by their long guns. The defences that remain to be overcome before a near approach can be made to the harbor are numerous and tremendous.

The continued discharge of rebel pris-

oners, and especially of those who have been engaged in Morgan's raids or attached to guerilla parties, causes us to be overwhelmed with complaining communications from loyal citizens resident in every part of the State. The practice is severely and justly deprecated, for t gives a feeling of insecurity and is disaging to those who have fought and suffered to drive the scoundrels from the State. There is no honor or faith among them, and with rare exceptions they will violate all their oaths the first convenient opportunity. When they reach home they are petted, and ovations are offered to them; they are insolent in their conduct and defiant and supercilious in their conversation. Unless they commit an overt act, they are under the protection of the national honor, but they will not hesitate to impart all necessary information to their rebel friends, and there is not a Union officer at home in our State, resting from his labors or recuperating from his prostration or wounds, who is not liable any night to be seized in his bed, through their connivance, and hurried off to a loathsome Confederate prison. A distinguished Federal commander expresses the very general sentiment when he tells us it would be far better to send all this class of prisoners unconditionally beyond our lines, that they may come back openly with arms in their hands. rather than to suffer them to brood here at home, hatch treason, and be preparing at any favorable moment to join a band to plunder banks, despoil villages, or commit highway robbery and murder. It may appear inhuman to refuse the petition of friends and relatives who importune our military authorities to grant releases, but the whole history of these discharges reveals the sad experience that not one man in one hundred who has returned from the Southern army and taken the oath of allegiance has adhered to it in its honest spirit. They took the oath before they went away; they have repeated the oath time and ain to subserve their purposes; and they will continue to swear just as long as our authorities are simple enough to be bamboozled by them. The lists of prisoners confined at Camp Chase have been sent to various counties in Kentucky, and it is always found that more than half of them had previously taken the oath and given bond. There is no extenuation for this mistaken

lenity. It is not the way either to encourage or reward the devoted loyalty of Kentucky; her farmers have lost two-thirds of their horses; their entire forage has been destroyed; her merchants have been robbed; her citizens killed and her women insulted. It has cost her millions upon millions to adhere steadfastly to the Union; she has given nearly onehalf of her voting population to the Union arms; she is responding nobly to the last call for more troops; and she has a right to demand that these rebels should be kept away from her borders when her sons leave their families defenceless to fight for the integrity of the Union. Are men who have aided burn our towns, to destroy our county records, and to entail endless lawsuits upon posterity. the fit recipients of lenient treatment? If such execrable crimes were committed in peaceful times they would be severely pun ished, and retribution would follow quickly but, when they are rendered doubly flagrant by being accompanied by acts of insurrection against the government, there seems to be not merely immunity from punishment, but the rogues are actually protected. Among Mon gan's men are those who burned bridges to endanger the lives of innocent travellers shall they be permitted to return? Shall those whose hearts are festering with their rotten promises bring the stench to our dwellings? There is no purifying influence in an oath of allegiance to burn out their venom and ma lignity. And it is everywhere observable that those rebels who have manly honor about them never apply for release; the applications come from the very dregs of the Confederate camps and the lowest of the guerilla gangs, who want to be at large again to renew their deeds of infamy. the advocates of mercy; we are so from natural impulse, and because we are told to forgive those who trespass against us as we hope to have our own trespasses forgiven; but it is a mistaken leniency to permit these men to come back among us; many of them were drunken, cowardly dogs before they went, and society was happily relieved of them, and some of them were delivered from our jails by the guerillas, where they were under confinement for murder. In the name, then, of all that Kentucky has sacrificed and suffered; in the name of the noble men we have given to the Union armies; in the name of insulted women and families beggared by these scoundrels in their various raids; in the name of true mercy and of stern justice, we

protest against the return of any of the men aptured with Morgan or any of the guerilla How the North Carolina Pulse Beats.-The following incident affords another striking illustration of the temper of the people of North Carolina: On the 8th a vessel ran the olockade at Cape Fear river. The Colonel in command of a part of the rebel forces detained the vessel at what he called the Quarantine. The people of Wilmington demanded of the Colonel to surrender the cargo to them. He imperiously refused. They called upon Gov. Vance, who finally got on a stall in the market-house and addressed them. He said they should be protected. The Governor made formal demand of Gen. Whiting to deliver the vessel to him at the Wilmington wharf. The General hesitated, the people became infuriated, and finally Gen. Whiting, to appeare them, acceded to the demand of the Governor After this the people demanded the removal of the Colonel. This was also granted. Clearly, the pulse of North Carolina begins to bea with a healthy tone.

Since the establishment of a bureau for the apprehension of deserters, and the prompt and severe punishment to be inflicted, desertion has decreased 75 per cent. - In June 4,000 deserters and in July 6,000 deserters were arrested.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM RICH OND .- A correspondent in Washington fur nishes us with the following interesting and

important news from Dixie. He says: A gentleman, whose name is withheld be cause of trouble likely to result to relatives, has arrived here from Richmond, where he has resided the greater part of his life, though a native of Baltimore. He is truthful and intelligent, and his statements are entitled to full reliance, for he makes no pretentions to tell what the rebels are doing or are about to do -regarding all such stories as mere speculation, negatived almost always by the secrecy with which the rebels conduct everything. All that came under his personal observation is of in-

He escaped, after perilous undertakings to evade the wholesale conscription now going on. Men, he says, are now taken wherev they may be found by the provost guard, and unless well known, are not given a day in which to arrange their affairs. None escape, no substitutes being allowed. Those who are lame, or have lost a limb, are seized with the rich and poor alike, and sent to do some duty not purely military, so that an able-bodied man can be spared from that sphere. Nothing, he adds, could be more unpopular, even if the late Federal victories had not covered the South with gloom, than this universal conscription.

It is creating a widespread dissatisfaction that must eventually lead to a feeling everywhere like that throughout North Carolina. Of the existence of a Union sentiment even in Richmond, he is quite confident, and mentions the name of several, who, like himself, have been looked on with suspicion. The utter worthlessness of Confederate scrip is causing a vast deal of distrust, the market being constantly flooded, by the fact that it is all afloat n efforts to convert it into real estate, &c.

Cartains Sawyer and Flynn have not been executed, and it is now thought that they will not be. He states that John Minor Botts is on his farm near where Lee's army is at present, but has never taken the oath of allegiance to the rebels. The defences around Richmond have been very much strengthened during the past year.

The assertion of the Richmond Enquirer that the retaliation threatened by Beauregard, if Gen. Gilmore persists in bombarding Charleston, will be to place Union prisoners as conspicuous targets for the shells, is too monstrous for credence. The rebels have never hesitated to violate all the rules of civilized warfare; early in the war they raised negro regiments and offered great inducements to have them filled: they have employ ed savages of Indian birth, and worse than savages from the ruffianism of Texas; they have misused prisoners most brutally, treating non-combatants with the same rigor as those taken in arms for the Union cause; and they have used torpedoes, poisoned balls, and all the hellish devices which the spirit of Ate ever devised; but the bare idea of exposing prisoners as a shield for their own protection, seems too revolting to have been engendered even in the foul brain of this accursed rebellion. seems to be the darling object of the rebels in their desperation to make the contest abhorrent to humanity. and so to arouse all the malignant passions of human nature that the belligerents may be ransformed to fiends, and thus induce the interposition of "the civilized world in the interests of humanity." But in this they will fail. The Government of the United States will take every proper means to protect its soldiers, and its strong arm can be stretched far enough and effectively enough to affor them protection even when confined in rebel prisons. The Confederates have dared much They have tempted high heaven by their iniquities, their perfidy, and their cruelties; but they dare not do a deed which would call upon them the execration of the world, and go far toward shutting forever all the avenues to reconciliation between the now sundered sec- | South from a speedy and glorious union with tions of the Union. We look, therefore, upon | each other. aration of the Enquirer as an id not have excited our notice were it not that its very impudence ruffled our temper at first.

We published vesterday a letter of the Hon. Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, in relation to the rebel currency. He gives a deplorable picture of the Confederate finances. He shows that the Confederacy cannot live. He suggests no remedy for the awful evils existing in the South. He points out the horrid condition of things as if merely to taunt and torture the rebel authorities and the rebel people. And yet he was the master-spirit of Georgia secession. He exerted a greater influence in taking that State out of the Union than any other man. Upon that occasion he and Mr. Stephens, for the first time in their lives, were opposed to each other. Stephens spoke eloquently against rebellion, and Toombs threatened to make the State too hot for him. Now when one, who played the part in the rebellion that Toombs did, desponds as Toombs does, the rebellion's last hour would seem to

be at hand. And the Richmond Enquirer of the 28th ult., the immediate organ of Jeff Davis, cries out plaintively in reference to the depreciation of Jeff Davis's promises, which have smelt of repudiation from the commencement, and are now a stench in the financial nostrils of all ebeldom, being worth rather less than common wall-paper, because that comes in whole

sheets. Says the Enquirer: "Stop the press. Mr. Memminger's printing press, we mean. That press is grinding the life out of us, turning out reams, tons of printed paper by way of money. Every turn of the horrible engine is raising the market price of everything we eat, drink, and wear at present, and for the future is laying up an additional load of debt to crush us with taxes-us and our children unto the third and fourth generation. The more money that dreadful instrument pours out upon us the less money we have. We shall be beggared at last by our enormous sums of money, and buried under mountains of paper."

LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY .- As some diversity of opinion exists as to the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of Kentucky, the Frankfort Commonwealth calls to recollection the following act, which may be found in the second volume of Stanton's Revised Statutes, page 122: AN ACT to change the time of the meeting of the General Assembly.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That hereat-ter the stated biennial meetings of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky shall commence on the first Monday of De-Approved March 10, 1856.

At the May called session of 1861, the following act was passed, which applied only to the meeting of the General Assembly for 1861:

CHAPTER 55. AN ACT to change the time appointed by law for the meeting of the General Assemlaw for the meeting of the bly.

Whereas, in the present unsettled condition

The important that the nex

Whereas, in the present unsettled condition of the country, it is important that the next General Assembly, nearly all the members of which will be fresh from the people, should convene at as early a day as practicable after the August election; therefore, § 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the General Assembly, which, under the Constitution, is to meet in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall convene on the first Monday in September next.

Approved May 24, 1861.

There was an attempt made at the last session of the Legislature to change the time of meeting, as fixed in the act of March 10, 1856 from the first Monday to the last day of December, which failed. The time, therefore, for the regular biennial meeting of the General Assembly, will be the first Monday in De-

Bes It is stated that full two-thirds of Pemberton's late Vicksburg army are now serving under Hardee. Yet not a man of them has been exchanged. If they are in the rebel military service our Generals and our Government ought certainly to know the fact.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1863

Military events do not seem to h made very rapid progress during the last faw days, but there can be little or no doubt that the general condition of affairs will within a shert period be exceedingly altered. General Steele and Gen. Price, each in command of an army of probably thirty or thirty-five thousand men, are reported very near each other in Arkansas, both of them intent upon a genera and decisive engagement. Gen. Price and his men are a foe not to be lightly regarded, but we have all confidence in Gen. Steele and his army. We do not believe that the latter can be conquered or successfully resisted by any force that can be brought against them in that section. Of course a complete victory of Steele, a victory like those we read of in European wars, a victory involving the complete rout and dispersion of the rebel troops, would leave the whole of Arkansas and Texas to our undisputed and unresisted control. would be an event of great moment in its bearings upon the rebellion.

In Tennessee, matters are evidently hastening to a crisis. Gen. Rosecrans is marching on Gen. Bragg at Chattanooga, and Gen. Burnside upon Gen. Buckner at Knoxville. Bragg and Buckner are strongly entrenched in their respective positions, and we think it by no means certain that they are inferior to the Federal Generals in the number of forces. Bragg having been undoubtedly reinforced with ten thousand men from Gen. Joe Johnston's command. But Rosecrans and Burnside are veterans at the head of veterans. They are vigorously taking the offensive, and are far too good Generals to attack without the best chances of victory. We shall have stirring intelligence from them soon, and, if they win success, they will thereby redeem a vital portion of the Confederacy, rendering the rebels powerless forever hereafter. The rebels can scarcely bear a defeat in Arkansas, and they certainly cannot bear one at all in

But the two largest armies upon the continent are those watching and threatening each other between Washington and Richmond They, like the other great confronting bodies we have mentioned, are likely to come soon in collision. The shock cannot long be deferred without ruin to Lee and his host. He no doubt realizes that three months of inaction under such circumstances as now exist would be as fatal to him and the rebellion as the losing of a great battle. The Confederacy is breaking rapidly down. It lacks the means of continuing the war, and the leader of its chief army must strike whether he feels prepared or not. But beyond all doubt he is quite well prepared, and he will strike with all the energy and strength that hope darkening to desperation can give. There have been severeral terrible battles, with varying fortunes, between the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Virginia, and the next will unquestionably be the most terrible of all, and we trust that it will be the last of all. It will certainly be the last if the Federal forces are victorious. And they must be victorious. Troops raised by the draft are con tinually pouring by tens of thousands into Meade's army, and, if that vast body is wielded with even half the skill that its officers are reputed to possess, it will, when the tug of battle shall come, annihilate all opposition. The flower of the Southern chivalry will go down before it as the flowers of the field go down before the scythe in the hands of a

Thus, in all human probability, three grand battles are about to take place. Upon the result of all or a part of them, it depends whether the rebel Confederacy shall perish at once as a political power or drag out a miser able existence for some months longer. If the Federal arms are triumphant in the momentous struggles that the world is soon to witness, nothing but the armed intervention of foreign nations can keep the North and th

The letter of General Gilmore to Beaure oard in reply to his petulant complaint that the Federal forces were actually firing balls and shells into Charleston, is as caustic as the Greek fire of which Pierre Toutant also complains. Gilmore does not seem "to be pestered with a popinjay" who complains:

— It was great pity, so it was
That villainous saltpetre should be digg'd
Out of the bowels of the harmless earth,
Which many a good, tall fellow had destroy
So cowardly.

The General replies to the rebel that Charles ton had no right to any other notice of bomhardment than that which was given by the threatening attitude of its assailants, for it has been simply attacked and not invested and having all its avenues to escape open, the rules of civilized warfare do not require any notification or delay to enable non-combatants to escape from peril. The fact is, Beauregard. like a criminal under the gallows, is endeavoring to procrastinate the fatal last swing, and hopes to obtain delay in the expectation that some unlooked for accident might save him from defeat. In the twenty-four hours conceded by Gen. Gilmore, at the intercession of the Spanish and British consuls, a storm might scatter the blockading fleet and mar all the schemes of the assailants.

But the most absurd portion of Beauregard's protest is his inconsistent objection to the employment of incendiary shells. They have been used in all ages since chemistry taught man the explosive properties of certain substances, and a projectile similar to Gilmore's shells, filled with Greek fire, was employed in the Crimean war. A writer in the Boston Advertiser, to show that such missiles have ever been and are still recognized as perfectly legitimate means of offence, calls to recollection that when the French and English fleets appeared off Odessa with the declared intention of bombarding that port, it was well known that the French prided themselves in the possession of a projectile, designated an asphyxiating shell, the object of which was not only to explode, and by its fragments produce the damage caused by an ordinary shell, but also by spreading an unextinguishable flame to fire the ships or houses of the enemy, and at the same time by the emission of a noxious gas to stifle the men on the enemy's decks or the troops in the place attacked. The composition and nature of this bombshell had been carefully kept secret-its existence was well known-its employment considered a matter of course, and its effects were much dreaded The Russian commandant of Odessa, anxious to discover the secret of this invention, offered -before the bombardment commenced-a considerable reward to any one who should bring in to him one of these shells which should have failed to explode. The allied fleet opened fire, the asphyxiating bombs were rained upon the doomed city-but without the apprehended results. The next day a crowd of easants from the neighborhood, and inhabitants of Odessa, of the lower classes, presented themselves before the office of the commandant of the place-each one bearing one or more unexploded asphyxiating shells. Not a single one had exploded. The Russian General at once recalled his offer of the reward, and with eager curiosity investigated the nature of the shell, and the cause of its universal failure It was found that the chemical preparation intended to produce such fearful effects had, during the time the shells had been kept in store, decomposed the bursting charge of powder in the shells, as well as that of the fuses, and rendered the whole filling as innocuous as so much sand.

This most effectually disposes of all the ounds for threatened retaliation; and, indeed, they were so perfectly untenable that Gen. Gilmore passed them by without comment, except as regards the length of time allowed as notice of his intention to bombard the city. And as to this point, he shows, according to Beauregard's own computation, that Charleston had had forty days' notice of its danger; that if the life of a single one of the non-combatants should be exposed to peril, the responsibility rests with those who have failed to remove them, after having held and not another rebel captured in battle | control of all the city's approaches for nearly should be paroled till 'the infamous wrong is two year's and a half, in the presence of threatening force, and afterwards refused the balls, and sweeten the place well with them.

proffered terms to prevent the bombardment, Beauregard's wagon is evidently mired, and he don't know where to find a Hercules call upon to aid in its extrication

"THE OTHER FACE."-Our neighbor of the Democrat represents the portion of Governor Bramlette's address which touches upon freedom of discussion and military arrests as forming what he calls "the other face" of the paper. In short, our neighbor insinuates that the part in question is not conservative. This insinuation is founded on the assumption that the part in question relates to places beyond the theatre of war; but this assumption is false. So far as the exercise of military

power is concerned, the part in question, as shown by the context and by the tenor of the part itself, relates exclusively to places within the theatre of war. Accordingly, the insinuation of our neighbor falls to the ground. The imputed doctrine forms resources as themselves. The harvest, howno feature of the address of Governor Bramlette. Governor Bramlette has indeed never at any time advocated or countenanced the doctrine. Can as much be said justly of our neighbor himself?

Alas! no. Our neighbor said last year in full view of the actual execution of the doctrine by the President:

The Confeds are much exercised on this sal ect. They are distressed at the violation ion, involved in the suspension of a press or two, and at the arrest now and then of a man who has only used his tongue in lauding Jeff Davis, and abusing the Federal Government! What palpable violation of the constitution! Lincoln has forfeited his seat as President, and violated his oath, and is a sinner above all men generally in disregarding the most sacred of all rights.

Now, we hold that guaranty of free speech and a free press of great importance; but it is right liable to intolerable abuse, and has its mitations, that are more or less stringent ac-ording to circumstances. It has been the good fortune of this country to be in no dan-ger from free discussion on almost any sub-ject; but there have been exceptions even in time of peace, even here in the United States.

There, is moreover, some experience in the and of the press that ought to make us a little modest. There is one subject that a man must modest. There is one subject that a man must discuss very prudently, and in some places only on one side. A press was stopped in this State, not very long sgo, for a rash article on the subject of slavery, and it is well known that an abolition press would not be tolerated anywhere in the Commonwealth. In short, whilst we shall contend for

freedom of speech and of the press forever, we are not insensible to the necessity that sometimes directs it. Some things are fixed and not to be discussed. No people know this better than the Confeds. They have resolved that a division of the Union is fixed, and no longer

to be discussed among them; hence they have silenced all discussion. The rest of the Union is fixed that the coun-try is not to be divided; and although there is times the freedom of discussion here that ten thins the South, it is too late to allow treason to be openly published and advocated. Those who want this freedom can go where treason is law, and there exercise their right to preach

Perhaps there may be cases of wrong; it would be strange if no wrong were done; but the question is, has not the President a right to arrest men without a warrant by the miliwar, in spite of judicial tribunals?

The error is in supposing that a man cannot be arrested and held without a warrant from a court. On the contrary, an arrest by the military authority of the President, in case of a combination against the laws, is lawful, and he can be held by the authority that arrested him. It is a sufficient answer to the writ that he is so held; and when the fact is sufficiently notorious, the interference of a court is sheer

The constitution does not give the President power to suspend the writ; but it does give Congress that power; and Congress has conferred on the President, in case of formidable rebellion against the laws, belligerengights to put it down, and the law makes the President judge when such rebellion exists, and requires him to give due notice of his de-One of the plain incidents of this power is

to arrest by the military and to hold any one in his judgment aiding the enemy; and he has a right by law to hold such persons in

It thus appears that the doctrine our neighbor falsely imputes to Governor Bramlette is the doctrine of our neighbor himself! What the Democrat very inexcusably calls "the other face" of Governor Bramlette's address is in fact "the other face" of the Democrat itself!! Our neighbor in vainly attempting to put a false face on Governor Bramlette has exposed his own. The attempt and the issue are both entirely characteristic.

vare a couple of letters, one of them sent to that post by a citizen of Louisville censuring Gen. Schoepf for the alleged ill treatment of the prisoners of war under his charge, and the other from two Confederate surgeons, a Contederate Medical Inspector, and a Contederate surgeon and Medical Director, all four prisoners at the Fort, stating what the treatment of the prisoners really is. We publish both of the letters with Gen. Schoepf's endorsement of the one written by the medical prisoners. The letter from Fort Delaware confirms what we published from the same quarter the other day. Unquestionably no prisoners of war were ever treated better than those at that place are. This truth is known to all who have made any inquiries upon the

The writer of the letter from this city subscribes himself "A Loyal Citizen," but we have no doubt that he is a rebel. He makes a feeble effort to hide his proclivities, but he fails. When he talks of "the cruel murder of rebel prisoners at Camp Morton, Camp Douglas, and perhaps Fort Delaware by neglect and ill treatment," he is an atrocious rebel slanderer. We have seen hundreds of rebel prisoners from nearly all the prisons in the United States, and we have never conversed with one, who, however strong might be his rebel feelings, was not ready to bear testimony to the good treatment extended to him and his comrades. Any rebels or rebel-sympathizers who complain of Federal prisons are guilty of base ingratitude fer the kindness shown to them or their friends.

Our neighbor's attempt to show what he very uncandidly styles "the other face" of Governor Bramlette's address is an extremely silly piece of cavilling. A full-grown man ought to be ashamed of it. Governor Bramlette's address, like Governor Bramlette himself, has but one face; and that is a conservative face of strongly marked features. There is no mistaking it. Even our neighbor is compelled to recognize it, and is unable fairly to point out any other. His attempt to point out any other is not merely unfair but ridiculous.

The nest of the rebellion is situated con The nest of the receimon is situated considerably to the northeast of Charleston, in the region popularly known as New England, and eggs of rebellion were laid in it as long ago as 1812, by men assembled at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, whose conclave is historical by the name of the "Hartford Convention."—Chicago Times. Oh the hen, goose, duck, or owl of the

Hartford Convention didn't make out to lay

any eggs. President Madison scared her off her

nest at the point of the bayonet too soon for that. And even if she had laid the eggs, they would never have flatched anything; they would have been addled forty years ago. A young man recently drafted went to ewiston, Me., to be examined, but he stuttered to badly no one could understand him. He was exempted. But wasn't he drafted to fight

tered? Somebody sends us what he calls a sketch of Quantrell's life. We will give nothing for the bloody scoundrel's life-except to the man who will take it.

and not to talk? Would his gun have stut-

Sumpter is not occupied by our force simply because it isn't worth occupying. Perhans there will soon be the same reason for the non-occupancy of Charleston.

John B. Floyd is certainly dead. The devil has his dues, but the gallows is cheated. The devil had better take good care of his pitchfork, or Floyd will steal it.

A little wag of a boy says Gen. Gilore ought to bombard Charleston with gum

EASTERN KENTUCKY .- Rumors and reports have been rife for several days past that a raid is being projected upon Eastern Kentucky. Reports, which have not been thougt well-founded, however, have obtained circulation that Preston and Marshall are already upon our borders, spreading ruin and utter devastation in their rear. We have hitherto been unable to trace these rumors to any authentic source, but this morning we reprint, from the Cincinnati Commercial, a letter full of details and suggestions that ought not to escape the atten tion of the military authorities.

As the Commercial says, Eastern Kentucky

has for some months enjoyed comparative repose, and the people have improved the interval in planting and harvesting sufficient to keep body and soul together during the approaching winter. Even resident rebels found necessary to attend to their plantations, for their Union neighbors were as poor in over, is now pretty well over, and the country is, from present appearances, soon to be over run by the marauders of the Virginia border, who will traverse the country for the sole purpose of plandering it for supplies. Taking advantage of the advance of Burnside's army, and the almost immediate disbandment of the two Kentucky regiments now guarding that section of the State against their much-dreaded incursions, small bands of guerillas have already made their appearance in the vicinity of Mount Sterling, and the citizens are apprehensive that a large force will soon follow. The situation in Eastern Kentucky demands immediate consideration. We are not apprehensive that much injury will result from these raids in a military point of view. All the communications of Burnside are strongly guarded by forces considered sufficient to successfully oppose any body of rebels the men are likely to send against them. But the condition of the people ident in the eastern counties will be nitia. ble enough should they come under the control of the hungry rascals who have been lurking along the border for several weeks. It is a well-known fact that the ponderous lumphrey Marshall and the rebel Genera Preston have been for months hovering around our border in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap, awaiting a seasonable opportunity to invade the State. In the absence of General Burnside's corps, and supposing a part of our Kentucky troops left for her protion have been disbanded, knowing that their time of service has expired, they may think this the auspicious time, and act accord

EXECUTION OF FIVE DESERTERS AT MUN-FORDVILLE, KY .- Yesterday was the day fixed for the execution of seven deserters, two from the Thirty-third Kentucky and five of the Twenty-seventh. The two condemned men of the first named regiment will not be shot antil October the 4th, their execution having been postponed for satisfactory reasons until that time. The other five, Frazier Carman, John M. Anderson, J. A. Pointer, Charles Johns, and Thomas E. Coleman, from the Twenty-seventh, were shot dead yesterday at a quarter past 12 o'clock. They have paid the penalty of their indiscretion and disobedience, and their punishment will be a terrible warning to those who are refractory and disobedient in future. May the lesson, though a sad one, be of use to all concerned.

ingly. But we believe the military recognize

the importance of the situation, and will be

prepared for any and every emergency. We

ope so, and trust them with the most implicit

ANOTHER BANK ROBBERY .- The Cincinna Gazette states that on Wednesday about noon a party of some seventy or eighty rebel guerillas entered Flemingsburg, Ky., about seventeen miles from Maysville, and robbed the bank of about five hundred dollars-all the money which at that time was in the in stitution. They also robbed many of the inthem. They were reported to be a portion of the command of the traitor J. S. Williams; but the most reliable accounts state that the thus banded together simply for plundering their Union neighbors. Many of them are well known, and will be captured unless they speedily effect their escape.

SPY HUNG IN LAWRENCE .- John Calloo was tried in Lawrence Kansas, on Monday, by a inry selected by the citizens. It was proved that he knew of the raid and moved his famlly out of town on Thursday night. After ing sentenced to be hung as a spy, he confessed that he came in with Quantrell, and that he killed the Widow Allen's son. He was then hung.

Charleston has such a horror of fire that she will no doubt object, after her capture, to Gen. Gilmore's walking her streets with a cigar in his mouth.

LOUISVILLE, August 22, 1863. Louisville, August 22, 1863.

Dear General: Enclosed I send you an extract from the Philadelphia Journal, headed "Treatment of Confederate Prisoners." The President, in his last annual message, said truly: "We cannot escape history." The history of our revolutionary war records the cruel murder of Miss McCrea. The history of our unnatural civil war will record the cruel murder of the ten men in Missouri by Gen. McNeil. The history of the revolution recorded the brutal murder of the American prisoners in the British hulks in the barbor of New York by suffication. The history of our vivil war will received. cation. The history of our civil war will re-cord the cruel murder of United States pris-oners in the Libby Prison and Castle Thunder, at Richmond. It will also record the cruel morder of rebel prisoners at Camp Morton Camp Douglas, and perhaps at Fort Delaware by neglect or ill treatment. Civil wars usuall leave a record of cruelties in the historie that make Christianity and civilization shudder. You will recollect that during the shudder. You will recoollect that during the Hungarian insurrection there was an Austrian officer usually called the Austrian Butcher—Haynau. Certainly General Schoof will not envy Haynau the reputation he acquired. Civil officers have generally considered it their duty to treat unfortunate prisoners in their power with kindness. Military officers have, in some instances at least, treated prisoners of n some instances at least, treated prisoners o in some instances at least, treated prisoners of war in their power with great kindness, looking on them as unfortunate creatures. See the conduct of Major Andre in New York during our Revolution toward the rebel prisoners, as described by Mr. Dreury. Now, when Major Andre, the Adjutant-General of the British army, could stoop and trouble himself to see that rebel prisoners were attended to and treated kindly, looking on them as unfortunate creatures. We might on them as unfortunate creatures, we might suppose the improvement in civilization, to say nothing of Christianity, would prompt officers of the present day to emulate Major Andre. It is said that General Washington Andre. It is said that veneral washingoon shed tears when he signed the death-warrant of Major Andre. I am sorry to say that we have but few General Washingtons now-adays. And now, General Schepf, you must admit that as a nation and as individuals we have sinned grievously, and the great Jehovah is inflicting a grievous punishment upon us, and we should be careful not to further pro-

roke the vengeance of the Almighty by cru-elty to our fellow-men, but we should recol-lect the injunctions of Him who taught peace and good will toward men.

A LOYAL CITIZEN.

An impartial statement of the condition of the prisoners at Fort Delaware:
FORT DELAWARE, DEL., August 19, 1863.
Having been prisoners at this fort nearly one-month, and being in attendance upon the sick Confederate prisoners every morning, thereby enabled to judge of their situation, we, the undersigned, Surgeons of the Confederate States Army, would respectfully ask to make the following statement in regard to to make the following statement in regard to the health of the prisoners at this Post. On careful examination of the official lists of deaths, we find, from July 1st, 1863, to August 19th, 1863, one hundred and eighty (180) deaths, making an average of less than four a day, which, taking into consideration the large amount of prisoners confided here, there being nearly ten thousand (10,000), is

there being nearly ten thousand (19,000), is exceedingly small.

In justice to the officer commanding this Post, we would begleave to state that ererything in his power to add to the comfort of these prisoners is being done. The sick are cared for as well as possible, and new hospitals built for the accommodation of more. They are not compelled to drink water from this ditches as is reported; but water sufficient to supply the Island is brought here by boats twice daily from a distance, besides the supply of rain water constantly on band. The

racks are being left as comfortable as can be

sare being left as control of the co

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original sent to the War Department.

A. SCHOEPF, Brig. Gen.

COTTON GROWING IN INDIANA .- The Evansville Journal says it has seen recently many ecounts in exchanges to the effect that cotton growing in Indiana had proved a failure, and that the crops had been killed by the late frosts. The Journal is informed, however, by farmers in that section, that, while much of the tobacco has been killed by frosts, the cotton is entirely uninjured. Some of them state that they have cotton, which has been cropped, that is now between five and six feet high; that the bowls are very full, and that it is

likely to turn out much better than was anticipated at the time of seeding. The rebels and the radicals detest the Union as it was and say that it shall not be restored. The conservatives love the Union as it was and say that it shall be restored.

Toombs on the Rebel Currency .- The following letter from Robert Toombs, which anpears in the Augusta Constitutionalist (Georgia), confirms the accounts previously received f the depreciation of the rebel currency:

What party then is the true Union party?

At the beginning of this struggle we had large national resources and unequalled pub-lic credit. We borrowed gold at par for our bends. Wealth laid its treasures at our feet, and poverty itself claimed it as a privilege to augment our resources with its mite. Folly has mainly contributed to drying up this living fountain of public supply. The first great error was in attempting to carry on a great and expensive war solely on credit, without taxation. This is the first attempt of the kind exation. This is the first attempt of the kind for made by a civilized people. The result of experiment will hardly invite its repetition. During the first year of its existence the resent Congress neither levied nor collected a ingle cent of taxes, and postponed the collection of those levied for the second year to a support our currency. tion of those levied for the second year to a period fatally too late to support our currency. The second error natually resulted from the first, and consummated the destruction of pub-lic credit. This depreciation soon began to manifest itself in the rise of commodities; yet the government unwisely continued daily, by forced circulation, to add to this excess, inrrease depreciations, and enhance the prices of all commodities which it is compelled to pur-chase, and is thus exhausting the national re-sources in the ratio of geometrical progression. sources in the ratio of geometrical progression. This ruinous policy would have long since ran its course, but for the fact that law, inclination, and, above all, the ardent, sincere, honest (but mistaken) patriotism of the people, have been invoked to uphold it; but the principle

been invoked to uphold it; but the principle being radically wrong, no human power could uphold it long, and, in spite of all these powerful props, our national currency is depreciated more than one thousand per cent. below gold and silver, and four hundred per cent. below suspended bank notes.

Prices and payments are rapidly adjusting themselves to inexorable facts. The consequences are frightful. Let us pursue them a little further. Let us suppose that we have five hundred millions of currency now in circulation, worth fifty millions of standard bullion. The issue of an additional five hundred millions of such currency will not add a single ion. The issue of an additional rive hundred millions of such currency will not add a single dollar to its value. A thousand million will be worth no more than five hundred million were before the last issue—to wit, fifty millions of bullion. The addition has only depreciated the whole currency by one half, and this depreciation will invariably exhibit itself in the rise of commodities for which it may be exchanged.

changed. The government, therefore, if it expends the additional issue in commodities, losses—first, the whole amount of the depreciation existing at the beginning of the issue, also all the additional depreciation produced by its daily expenditure. Its note-holders lose one half the value of their notes. It will therefore follow that if the market price of wheat is eight dollars not pushed under the issue of first hunder. low that if the market price of wheat is eight dollars per bushel under the issue of five hunder the issue of a thousand millions, and sixteen dollars will be worth no more than eight dollars, and will exchange for no more in other commodities.

A capitalist lends his money to the government, and finds that at his first half yearly dividend he receives in nayment Treasure.

ment, and finds that at his first half yearly dividend he receives in payment Treasury notes—notes worth one third in money what they were when he made the loan. Yet the government wonders why the people will not buy its bonds. Investments in gold for the last six months have been the safest and among the best in the Confederate States. They have paid one hundred per cent per month on the original investment in Treasury notes.

Can I say more to expose the boundless folly of our present financial system?
The history of the currency of o war; they were divided. They have kept twice the men in the field that we have, upon-half the money, and paid their soldiers better than we have. Their Treasury notes sell at a count of less than thirty ore than one hundred. The that their government has better understood and more firmly adhered to the true principles of currency than ours. In all else we have had

currency than ours. In all else we have had the advantage.

I have endeavored to point out the main difficulty in our financial policy, and have to the best of my judgment traced it to its true source—excess in the currency, not national debild?—I will not waive the terrible truth, as plain as the noonday sun, that at any and every standard which any intelligent man can apply, and at a velocity rapid and daily increasing, our currency is depreciating, dying; and, without our most vigorous efforts, muss soon pass away. This depreciation of currency, therefore, whatever may be its regulation, or by whatever standard you may test its amount, is our monster evil.

LETTER FROM THE HON, GEO. H. YEAMAN. OWENSBORO, KY., August 17, 1863. GENTLEMEN: I have your esteemed favor of the 13th inst. inviting me to be present at the dinner to be given to Col. Jacob and other officers and soldiers of the 9th Kentucky cav-alry, and to Col. Buckley and his recruits at Eminence on the 19th. The Daviess circuit Eminence on the 19th. The Daviess circuit court being now in session will prevent my

Nothing sould afford me more pleasure than to join you on that day in welcoming the he-roes of the 9th on their return from so many victories to their homes, their families, their friends, and the gratitude of a State they have at once served and honored. I can imagine no better or higher encouragement to the re-cruits about to enter the field than the honor, the praise, and the love thus bestowed upon those just leaving it.

The contest in which they have enlisted is

The contest in which they have enlisted is one which must never, can never be abandoned until its objects are accomplished; the vindication of the nationality of the American people and the American government, and the territorial integrity of the Republic. Men cannot live and labor and die in a cause better worthy of the sacrifice, a sacrifice only the nobler and the more costly because it is willing.

This is a contest between constitutional order and regulated liberty on one hand, and the principle of licentious rebellion and chron-ic revolution on the other. These principles for which we contend, the duty of the citizen to obey the law, and the right of the governhildren more than all material interests com bined, because it is only under government these are valuable. The wilful destruc-by the government, of any interest, is ne a necessary means nor a legi prosecuting the war. But if such injury come as an incident or a necessary result of the war caused by the rebellion, let it come, we do not seek it, we would avert it if possible, but the seek it, we would avert it if possible, but the war against the rebellion must go on, the rebellion must be subdued and our nationality vindicated. While the struggle of arms continues we may and will discuss and condemn given measures or policies, but to withdraw support from the Government, and to abandon the war just when the rebellion pushes it with the energy of despair, is not only to give aid and comfort to the enemy, but to assure the success of his schemes. Kentucky will not do this. The recent marked victory of the Union party of Kentucky, on her platform of political opposition to the administration and military support of the Government, a victory achieved over those who would deny that support, sufficiently indicates the true position of the State. In her own councils, and in the councils of the nation, she is not wedded to the peculiar schemes or measures of the present administration; neither is she lesgued with those who have more anxiety to overturn the administration and seven a party than they have to overturn. ore anxiety to overturn the administratio

the rebellion and save the Union. She will not co-operate with any whose zeal against Mr. Lincoln assumes the form of practical assistance to Mr. Davis—those who, in quarreling how the war shall be conducted, would forget to conduct the war at all, and leave the constitution they affect to save to the violence and ruin of its assailants. and ruin of its assailants.

The cloud of war is at last parting and sullenly drifting away. Through its broken masses we catch the faint but willing gleam of stars wandered but not lost, seeking a return to that constellation where the light and beauty of each are made brighter and more lovely by the light and beauty of all the others, If this cheering return to the great sisterhood of States is not retarded by conditions ademanded, let it not be prevented by conditions imposed.

let it not be prevented by conditions im let it not be prevented by conditions imposed
I beg of you, gentlemen, to assure the officer
of the 9th of my warmest appreciation of their
seldierly conduct, and the new recruitable my
carnest prayer for their safety and success in
wer, and their early return to the homes they
now leave for the security of their enjoymen
in the future.

Very truly yours,
GEO. H. YEAMAN.

Messrs. WILLIAM GIBSON, J. P. SPARKS

cle writes that Fort Wagner can't be ched by mining. He says the islands sand on the surface and water at the ill practicable, would require from six to lve months, and then result in failure, be-se all approaches would end or open in the st surrounding Wagner, where there are n six to eight feet of water. Let people

that the rebel Gen. Stuart has been for e days past making preparations in the nity of Culpepper Courthouse for an excive cavalry movement in some direction et unknown to us. If it be true, as aldelsewhere in to-day's Star by a reporter. Lee has thrown a considerable portion of army east of the Rappahannock, in the nity of Port Conway, that movement the but a feint to prevent our cavalry in paying due attention to the movements he force with which Stuart proposes to the contemplated raid.

e his contemplated raid.

e gunboats Reliance and Satellite, capby the rebels on the Rappahannock, are
out Royal, on that river. An expedition
foot to recapture the boats and drive els away, and its success is deemed

ns on our rear. Kilpatrick's men have scouring the country west of here with success for the last three days. large body of contrabands came in from se Charles county, Maryland, fleeing the rebel conscription agents who are icking up every negro they can lay

ed into our lines after taking the oath of ance and accepting places as substitutes army, managed to join their comrades, with a good stolen horse and such other er as was convenient to take. corrible murder was committed at Cairo,

horrible murder was committed at Cairo, he Ohio river, last night. A man named lose sold to one Wm. Henly a trading boat arge. At ten o'clock last night Henly was d upon by Rose, who demanded payment his property. They were both upon the Henly refused payment. Rose then cut ethe boat from the levee and a bloody concommenced, the boat floating down the meantime. Rose seems to have been ared with a butcher knife, with which it ipposed he killed Henly. Screams for and cries of murder were heard on the mer Y. F. Wilson. A tug was despatched atch the floating barge. When it was ded Henly was found dead and Rose sitcalmly by his corpse.

calmly by his corpse.

is supposed by some that the murderer have been the victim of insanity. He seen committed to jail for examination. number of large wagon loads of cotton ted "C. S. A." have reached Natcher from the contraction. interior. It is stated there by well in-ned parties, whose sources of information of a nature to enable them to speak ad-dly, that there are many thousand bales in section bearing the same marks. The ter portion will doubtless be brought to

cket line between Cairo and Memphis. The ips will be made semi-weekly each way by rst-class boats, the Liberty No. 2 and Com-tercial; those boats connect here with the mma No. 2 and Allen Collier for Louisville and Cincinnati. If properly conducted it ill prove convenient for passengers up and own the Ohio and the Mississippi, and I am seured this will be the case. The Liberty reved from her first trip below last night.

eded here by the best military au-It is conceded here by the best military authorities that Lee must commence offensive operations or disband his army. It is believed to this end that he is concentrating another large army for an invasion, which is his only he pe, and is to be attempted as a last resort.

To meet this expected movement of Lee the Army of the Potomac will be on the alert. Gen. Meigs, Quartermaster General, has been ordered to the Army of the Potomac. Rumor has it that both he and the Surgeon General are in disfavor, and neither will return to their posts.

We learn that the President has received a letter from General Grant, in which he not only pledges himself to aid Adjutant-General Thomas in his labors, but also heartily enderses the emancipation proclamation and the

derses the emancipation proclamation and the raising of colored troops, and earnestly ex-presses the opinion that with the latter great

everything as progressing favorably. Requisitions for men and material are promptly filled, and the conduct of the siege is left entirely to their discretion, with every confidence that they will finally meet with com-

rday six trains went out to the front eavily laden with conscripts.

The army has no little difficulty with some of the substitutes, who require almost an equal number of men to guard them, but stringent orders, together with the recent executions, seem to have had a beneficial effect, and causes for complaint are now less frequent. (Special to the Herald.)

Washington, Sept. 2.
When the officers of the captured gunboats
Beliance and Satellite are liberated there will
be a searching investigation, and, if they were
lost through carelessness or cowardice as represented, the parties will be severely punished.

presented, the parties will be severely purished.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 2.

Gen. Steele telegraphs to Gen. Schofield, from Duvall Bluff, Ark., August 26th, that our advance, under Gen. Davidson, has driven Marmaduke's cavalry, about three thousand strong, out of Brownsville, capturing Col. Burbridge and some privates. At the last accounts Glover's brigade was pushing the enemy toward Bayou Meteor.

A deepatch from Pilot Knob says deserters from Burbridge's command report that Price's forces were driven across the Arkansas river on the 29th ult., that the rebels were in full retreat, and that Steele and Davidson were in hot pursuit.

pursuit, larmaduke's command is completely, routed

and scattered. Little Rock is within the grasp of the Fed-

eral army. Washington, Sept. 2. The life interest of seventeen different owners of valuable real estate in Washington was to have been sold to-day. A large number of persons were in attendance, but after the District Marshal had read the decree of the court the Provost Marshal produced a letter from the military authorities, stating that they would give up no part of the property of which they now have possession. The postponement of the sale to Wednesday next was then announced.

ponement of the sale to Wednesday next was then announced.

Capt. Walker, of the De Soto, advises the Navy Department of the capture of the steamer Alice Vivian for a violation of the blockade. She represented herself as from Mobile, bound to Havana, laden with cotton. She had thrown her papers overboard.

Among the passengers transferred to the De Soto were several of the staff of General Slaughter, of the rebel army. Gen. Slaughter himself had embarked in the steamer with all his staff, but a few hours previous to her leaving Mobile he returned to the city with the intention of rejoining the vessel as soon as he could remove his baggage thither. But for could remove his baggage thither. But for this he too would have been captured. His destination was Texas, to raise a brigade. Other naval captures are also reported.

Other naval captures are also reported.

New York, Sept. 2.

Our cavalry have made several captures within a few days, and are energetically pursuing the rebels. The reported capture of ten suders' wagons is untrue.

The steamer Gertrude, on the passage from New York, captured a rebel steamer from Havana for Mobile with a valuable cargo and took her to New Orleans.

Everything in New Orleans, according to the Herald's correspondent, indicates a movement.

ment.

The Tribune's special's report that there will be no draft in Ohio is untrue. The present draft will send 100,000 new men into the field besides 20,000 deserters.

Secretary Stanton has removed Quartermaster General Meigs, Gen. Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, and also Surveyor General Hammond and George Clymer.

Warrants for the payment of all troops in the field will be issued from the Treasury tomorrow (Thursday).

norrow (Thursday).

A Chicago despatch to the Post says the fo'-owing passage occurs in the President's let-

"The proclamation, as law, either is valid or

"The proclamation, as law, ettner is valid or it is not valid. If not valid, it wants no retraction; if valid, it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life."

A special to the Commercial says General Doubleday is ordered to report to General The New Orleans Picayune of the 22d has

The New Orleans Picayune of the 22d has
Tampico dates of the 16th stating that that
lace was occupied by the French.

A Memphis letter of the 27th denies the
death of Pemberton, but his men and officers
have sworn to kill him. He had been taken
to Richmond under a strong guard. Fully
two thirds of his army are in the field under

Johnson is in command at Mobile. STEVENSON, ALA, Sept. 2.
All statements implicating Colonel William
Truesdale, Chief of the army police, in cotton
speculations are, on authority of the JudgeAdvocate, declared false.

[Special Despatches to the Louisville Journal.] DUVALL'S BLUFF, Ark., August 26. There were fifteen hundred rebel cavalry and two pieces of artillery in the place preious to the occupation of Brownsville by iten. Davidson's advance on Monday evening, our batteries opened upon the town with shell the daylight yesterday. The rebels fired a few hots in response and then evacuated the place.

he batteriese remaining in the old position ept up a vigorous fire for half an hour upon a roads back of the town, while a portion f our troops occupied the place.

Col. John Burbridge, of the 4th Missouri rebel cavalry, whose regiment was in Browns-ville, spent the night with his family, eight les north of the place. The firing was the st intimation he had of the presence of our loops, and he immediately started to regain his command. As he neared Brownsville he noticed that our batteries were outside of the town, and presuming, of course, that the place was still occupied by Marmaduke, galloped in. Some of his men were clad in captured Federal uniforms, and the presence of blue coats did not frighten him in the least. He was in the place some fifteen minutes before he was observed by our men, and did not find out his mistake until called upon to dismount. Colonel Burbridge formerly resided at Louisiana, Pike county, Missouri, and is a brother of Clinton Burbridge, now a prisoner at St. Louis or Alton. He informs me that General Holmes is not dead, as reported, but is now convalencing at Hot Springs. Our forces followed the rebels to within four miles of Bayou Meteor, and then returned to Brownsville on account of water. mmand. As he neared Brownsville he account of water.

Washington, Sept. 2.

Advices from the army state that no rebel movement has occurred. The enemy seems to be as quiet as ever on the south bank of the

Rapid Ann.

A cavalry officer brought in a report this morning that eight or ten thousand rebel cavalry are near Leesburg, and intend making a raid into Maryland or Pennsylvania. Whether this is true or not, just now a raid is anticipated, of some nature, from Hood, Stuart's successor. The rebel authorities have expressed a will-

ingness to exchange all prisoners except white officers of black regiments.

The outstanding to-day of the old issue of United States demand notes was \$2,475,000; most of this amount is held in the South and California.

It is a singular circumstance that these notes are at the same premium in Richmond as gold, while in New York they are worth one or two per cent. less.

The Navy Department is not in possession of any information concerning the reported capture of the Vanderbilt by the pirate Florida; but, on the contrary, it has facts to show

such an event utterly improbable.

Warrants on the Treasury for money to pay morrow.

The report that there will be no draft in The report that there will be no drait in Ohio is incorrect, in as far as there shall be a deficiency in recruiting. It is thought altogether probable that the small quota required from that State will be made up by volunteering, but should they fail to produce the men in the right time the draft will be employed to

make up the deficiency.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

The following is Gen. Gilmore's reply, in brief, notice of which has been published in rebel papers, to Gen. Beauregard's communication, already printed at length:

"DEP'T OF THE SOUTH, HEADQ'RS IN THE FIELD, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Aug. 22, 9 P. M. SIR: I have the bonor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, complaining that one of my batteries had opened upon the city of Charleston and thrown a number of heavy rifle shells into the city, the inhabitants of which of course were asleep and unarmed.

asleep and unarmed.

"My letter to you demanding the surrender of Fort Sumpter and Morris Island, and threatening in default thereof to open fire upon Charleston, was delivered near Fort Wagner at 11:15 A. M. on the 21st, and should have arrived at your headquarters in time-to have permitted your answer to reach me within the limit assigned, namely four hours. the limit assigned, namely, four hours.

the limit assigned, namely, four hours.

"The fact that you were absent from your headquarters at the time of its arrival may be regarded as an unfortunate circumstance for the city of Charleston, but it is one for which I clearly am not responsible.

"This letter bore date at my headquarters, and was officially delivered by an officer of my staff. The inadvertent omission of my signature doubtless affords ground for special pleading, but it is not the argument of a commander solicitous only for the safety of sleeppleading, but it is not the argument of a com-mander solicitous only for the safety of sleep-ing women and children and unarmed men.

"Your threats of retaliation for acts of mine which you do not allege to be in violation of the usages of civilized warfare, except as re-gards the length of time allowed as notice of my intention, are passed by without comment. "I will, however, call your attention to the well-established principle that the command-er of a place attacked but not invested, hav-ing his avenues of escene open and practiing his avenues of escape open and practicable, has no right to a notice of an intention of bombardment other than that which is

city of Charleston has had, according to your own computation, forty days' notice of her danger; during that time my attack upon her defenses has steadily progressed.

"The ultimate object of that attack has at no time been doubtful. If, under the circumstances, the life of a single non-combatant is exposed to peril by the bombardment of the city, the responsibility rests with those who have first failed to remove the non-combatants or to secure the safety of the city after having held control of all its approaches for a period of nearly two years and a half in the presence of a threatening force, and who afterwards refused to accept the terms upon which the bombardment might have been postponed.

"From various sources, official and otherwise, I am led to believe that most of the women and children of Charleston were long since removed from that city; but upon your as-

End children of Charleston were long since removed from that city; but upon your assurance that the city is still full of them, I shall suspend the bombardment until eleven o'clock, P. M., to-morrow, thus giving you two days from the time you acknowledge to have received my communication of the 21st inst. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, Q. A. GILMORE, Brig. Gen. Comd'g. To P. G. T. Beauregard, commanding Confederate forces at Charleston, S. C."

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

New YORK, Sept. 2.

The steamship Morning Star, from New Orleans 27th ult., arrived at 10 o'clock. She brings 670 bales of cotton as freight.]

A movement was on foot in New Orleans to present the 26th Massachusetts regiment a stand of colors for good behavior while quartered in that city. That regiment has been ordered to active duty in the field.

Many vessels are advertised to leave for St. Louis and other ports up river.

Three hundred bales of cotton were sold on Government account on the 25th, bringing from 57 to 58½ cents.

An order has been issued to regulate the enrolment, recruiting, and employment of per-NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

colment, recruiting, and employment of per-The World has the following special: .

The World has the following special:

Lexington, Kv., Sept. 2.

The latest from Burnside's army states that he had passed Jamestown and through the Gaps, and was marching on Kingston, there to tap the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, thus cutting off the rebel retreat towards the west, while another force, which had proceeded eastward of the Cumberland Gap, would cut off the road above, and thus capture or drive the rebels out of the Valley.

Rosecrans was expected to cross at the lower end of the valley, thus seizing the Tennessee railroad between Kroxville and Florence.

ence.
The World's Washington despatch says the rebels who crossed at Edwards' Ferry captured a number of cattle, but were unable to get them over the Potomac and abandoned them

them over the Potomac and abandoned them in the woods.
Contrabands persist in stating that Lee is about making a movement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.
Major-General Blunt in his official report of the battle of Holly Springs, Ark., says: The 1st Kansas colored regiment particularly distinguished themselves. They fought like veterans and preserved their line unbroken throughout the engagement.

Their coolness and bravery I have never seen surpassed. They were in the hottest of the fight, and opposed to Texan troops twice their number, whom they completely routed. The 20th Texas regiment, which fought against them, went into the fight with three hundred men and came out with only sixty.

New York, Sept. 3.

hundred men and came out with only sixty.

An important meeting between the officers of the city banks and Mr. Cisco, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was held at the Exchange Bank to-day. The propositions submitted to the meeting were understood to be that the banks of the city should lend the Government \$35,000,000. This sum Mr. Chase is to draw during the next two or three months, as it is required that the banks of Boston and Philadelphia are to be asked for an additional \$50,000,000, to be repaid in October or November, in the new interest, beper or November, in the new interest, being Treasury notes which are to be five per cent, interest and to be legal tender. This plan seems to be regarded with favor by our

plan seems to be regarded with layor by our best financial authorities.

LEAVENWORTH. Sept. 3.

From an Albuquerque, New Mexico, paper of August 11th. we learn that on the 28th of July Colonel Kit Carson, with a part of the 1st New Mexico regiment, had a fight with the Navejoe Indians beyond Fort Canby. The Indians were defeated with a loss of thirteen killed, over twenty wounded, and many prisoners.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3. The ship Grey Eagle, from Rio de Janeiro, brings 3,000 bags of coffee, and the Uricket 4,129 bags. Two thousand three hundred bags Rio were sold to-day for New York at

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 3.

The attendance at the great Union demonstration here to-day is fully as large as anticipated. Resolutions were unanimously adopted that this unholy rebellion was commenced without justifiable cause; that it has been maintained in yielation of every principle of justice and humanity; and that it is the duty of the Government to suppress it by the use of every constitutional means in its power. That we lay aside party questions and prejudices, and devote ourselves unreservedly to the supand devote ourselves unreservedly to the sup-port of the Government until the rebellion finally is forever crushed. That to that end, that the Union and government survive in all their constitutional integrity, and the nation be preserved in territorial unity, we pledge our lives, fortunes, and sacred honor. That our lives, fortunes, and sacred nonor. That strength in our government consists in the respect of the people for the laws and consti-tuted authorities, and whoever oppose the ex-ceution of the laws, whether by open rebel-lion or by secret combinations, or teaches others lion or by secret combinations, or teaches others to do so, is an enemy to republican liberty. That the course of that portion of the Dem-ocratic party who have not forgotten the dying injunction of Stephen A. Douglas, and who have nobly rallied under their country's standard in this hour of trouble, meets our hearty and patriotic admiration; and, that, in view of the extraordinary difficulties and embar-rassments which have involved the national rassments which have involved the national and State affairs during the present atrocious rebellion, the efforts of the constituted authorities of the national and State Governments commend themselves to our highest respect for the zeal, ability, and fidelity with which they have been marked.

Speeches were made by Governor Yates, Senators Doolittle and Trumbull, and Generals McClernand, Oglesby, Lane, of Indiana, and other distinguished centlemen.

and other distinguished gentlemen.

Washington, Sept. 3.

Washington, Sept. 3.
The late Congress having appropriated \$20,-000 to be expended in testing the practicability of the introduction of flax and hemp as a substitute for cotton, Hon. J. Morehead, of Pittsburg, Dr. John A. Warden, of Cincinnati, and Wm. M. Baily, of Providence, R. I., the commission appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture to consider the subject, began their session this morning.

The interior department has refused all bids for the sale of Kansas trust lands and ordered new bids, which are to be made on or before

new bids, which are to be made on or before the 15th of October next. The expedition sent up the Rappahannock to recapture the gunboats Satelite and Reliance, have returned, being unable, in consequence of the low water, to get higher up than the Rappahannock. One of the seamen of Satelite arrived here to-day, having made his escape while on the way to Richmond. He represented that an expedition, numbering between 400 and 500 rebels, consisting in part of the same force which captured the two boats, left the neighborhood of Port Royal on Tuesday for the Potomac, for the purpose of capturing some of our vessels. A party of cavalry is with them, who have been seen about Mathias and other points on the

appointed Associate Justice of Nevada Terri-The premature publication of the President's letters occasions much surprise. This was not certainly done through the instrumentality of

Bosron, Sept. 3.

Hon. Edward Everett wrote a letter to the mass convention held at Springfield, Ill., today, it vibrating the patriotic sentiments he has always advocated, and closing as follows: If all good and patriotic men in the loyal States, whether in or out of office, sacrificing, when necessary, a little pride of personal feeling and of party association, would cordially unite for the attainment of objects which they all approve viz: a vigorous prosecution and unite for the attainment of objects which they all approve, viz: a vigorous prosecution and successful termination of the war, the next New Year's Day would witness the prostration of the rebellion and its leaders, the return of peace, and the restoration of the Union.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Boston Traveller, under date of Aug. 23d, refutes the repeated assertions of the rebel papers that many soldiers of Banks's army were dying of vellow fever. On the contrary, good health of vellow fever. On the contrary, good health ailed in the army and in the city of New

WORCESTER, MASS., Sept. 3.

The Democratic State Convention was large, enthusiastic, and harmonious. Twelve hundred delegates were present. Richard Spoffard, the President, urged a union of all parties for the sake of union against the administration of Lincoln. The spirit of the Convention was most decidedly expressed against the apparent purpose of the Administion in conducting the war for the sole object of negro emancipation instead of the preservation of the Union and the restoration of the Constitution.

W. Heige was unanimously nominated for Governor, and Thos H. Plunkett, of Pittsfield, for Lieutenant-Governor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3. Incomplete returns from the principal counties of the State show immense Union majorities. Downey, Democratic candidate for Governor, owing to his excellent record while The departments are without any later of additional information either official or othermake than has already been published in regerd to operations at Charleston.

Gen. Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren report

Control of bombardment other than that which is devernor, owing to his excellent record white and of his ticket, but Low's majority notwithstanding will hardly fall below 20,000.

All the counties heard from elect Union Legindex of the country lakes.

The Union majority in Francis county will probably average seven thousand. The Independent Union Legislative ticket got nearly as many votes as the combined vote for the regular Union and Democratic ticket. slature tickets.

[Special to the Post.] [Special to the Post.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

The President has to-day revised his letter to the Illinois Convention. The letter, as gublished, contains many errors.

Renewed rumors reached us to-day from the upper Potomac of a rebel cavalry advance.

New York, Sept. 4.
The Tribune has the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, } Information having been received that a naval expedition was to be sent up the Rappahannock to retake the gunboats Satellite and Reliance, Gen. Kilpatrick was directed to move down with his cavalry division and co-

perate in such manner as circumstances light require. In accordance with these instructions Kilpatrick moved yesterday morning to the vi-cinity of Corbin's Neck, where the captured gunboats were lying, causing the rebel caval-ry in the neighborhood to precipitately ford the river. Finding no gunboats appeared to engage the Reliance and Satellite, he ordered the batteries of Elder and Fuller to open on

them.

The boats were moored to the shore opposite Corbin's Neck, and having no steam up they were unable to escape. They were thoroughly riddled and disabled, and can never be

oughly riddled and disabled, and can never be sgain used by the enemy.

The enemy played on our force for a short time with a few field pieces without damage, but were speedily quieted. These boats were merely tugs altered for navy business.

Deserters now coming in report that Lee's army is generally discussing another raid across the Potomac. There must have been certain indications or expressions dropped by those high in command to warrant the assumption. The reported demoralization of Lee's army is much exaggerated. It is again in excellent fighting condition. Deserters are for less numerous than stated, both to the mountains and to our lines.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.

Having just returned from the city of Richmond, Va., where I have been over one year, I wish you would give the following publication in your valuable journal:

I have, during my stay in Richmond, made the intimate acquaintance of J. Lane, Captain in the Confederate army, son of General Joe Lane of Oregon who is well informed and in the Confederate army, son of General Joe Lane, of Oregon, who is well informed, and who assured me that the late invasions of the North by Lee and Morgan were made upon the earnest and undoubted representations of that true Southern man, Vallandigham, who assured Jeff Davis and his Cabinet that the North was ripe for a revolution, and only waited the appearance of the Southern army to proclaim for Jeff Davis and forsake Lincoln.

Mr. Vallandigham's representations were Mr. Vallandigham's representations were corroborated by the tone of the majority of the Northern journals, who surely would not denounce the administration so boldly except by the assurance of having the masses strongly in their favor. I have sent a copy of this note to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Respectfully yours, HENRY KEINISH.

[Herald's Special.] The statement that Commissioner Ould has terminated negotiations for the exchange of prisoners by a positive declaration that officers

prisoners by a positive declaration that officers of colored regiments will not be released or exchanged is premature.

Negotiations are still in progress, and no definite result yet reached. Meantime no exchange of enlisted men has taken place, but both parties continue to release on parole small numbers of this class of prisoners.

Notwithstanding the vigilance of the flotille, smuggling is still carried on to a considerable extent. A flatboat has been engaged for some time in transporting contraband goods able extent. A flatboat has been engaged for some time in transporting contraband goods across the river at Deep Hole farm, between Occoquan and Dumfries, from which point articles are hastily removed into the loterior and sold at most exorbitant rates. At Dumfries, the landing place, common salt is sold for \$12 per bushel.

per bushel.

A member of Gen. Ki'patrick's body guard was killed a couple of days ago by guerillas, when the whole body guard obtained permission to hunt guerillas. They have been gone three days, and their success may be estimated by the number of guerilla carcasses sustended as scare-crows from tail trees on their line of march.

Cincinnati, Sept. 4.

[Special Despatches to the Louisville Journal.] Washington, Sept. 3.
Neither the War nor Navy Departments are any advices from Charleston. It is stated by a steamer that there was no reason whatever to anticipate the fall of Charleston setore the advent of the season in which our ermy can venture off Morris Island to points

aitors in arms.
Our present operations there are evidently ut preliminary to those which are promptly of follow the advent of that season. They necessarily slow because the point of sac ficing as few as possible is being wisely kept

Recent advices from the Army of the Pote ac indicate that no movements will take lace for the present. Lee cannot assume the ffensive, and is evidently waiting the result f Burnside's expedition into East Tennessee, Rosecrans's assault on Chattanoga, and Gen. Filmore's attack on Charleston. If they are uccessful he will be in a condition to make uch terms of surrender with General Meade

A distinguished Editor from the front says
the health of Meade's army is excellent; every one is cheerful and confident. General
Meade is the same unostentatious gentleman
as when he was in the private walks of life. publican simplicity and thoroughness. He has the undisguised confidence of all, and the battle of Gettysburg, fought by 58,000 against 90,000, will not be tarnished by any want of thoughtful care on his part.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 1.

By the arrival of the City of Alton, advices from New Orleans to the 28th, and Vicksburg to the 30th ult, have been received.

The expedition of Mississippi River steamboats for a port in the Gulf was about ready, but as few days would clare before they but a few days would elapse before they would sail.

The arrival of a steamer from New Orleans at Vicksburg caused General Grant to sail for the former place. He was to have left

CAIRO, Sept. 2. The steamer Pike, from Duvall's Bluff, arrived at Memphis on the lst. Everything was progressing finely. Our troops are in fine spirits. A reconnoitring force had gone to Lake's Bluff, some distance above Duvall's Bluff. There was a small rebel force at that place, which made a show of resistance, but were quickly dispersed by our troops. The

were quickly dispersed by our troops, rebels lost several ki'led and wounded. rebels lost several ki'led and wounded. There was no less on our side.

A considerable force was sent from Duvall's Bluff-last Thursday, the 27th ult., which succeeded in capturing Brownsville, after a brisk fight, in which the rebels were put to flight.

Brownsville is the county seat of Prairie county, situated three miles southwest of Clarendon, and about thirty-two miles northeast of Little Rock.

The repuls of West Tennessee are beginning

east of Little Rock.

The people of West Tennessee are beginning to desire a reconstruction of the Union. Large meetings of the most influential men not heretofore known as Union men have recently been held in Hardeman county, at which patriotic resolutions were passed petitioning Governor Johnson to issue a writ for an election to be held soon for members of the State Legislature under the Constitution and Union. Those meetings pledged the citizens to vote for none but Union men.

Rear Admiral Porter left last evening on the steamer Gen. Lyon. His destination is supposed to be New Orleans.

New-York, Sept. 4.

The Tribune's despatch says it is ordered that a premium of two dollars shall be paid for accepted recruits for the regular army and volunteers; also for accepted colored recruits. The recruit himself is entitled to this premium if he presents himself to the recruiting

officer.

The following extraordinary statement is addressed to the New York Times, in which paper it appears this morning:

The schooner Ella, lately arrived from Nassau with pineapples, proves to be the pinate Retribution, and was secured yesterday.

The steamer City of the South, from Charleston, has arrived to day; also the steamer. the steamer city of the South, from Charles-ton, has arrived to-day; also the steamer Union on the Slst. On Monday the iron-clads moved toward Sullivan Island, abreast of Fort Moultrie, and opened fire. The fort re-plied, assisted by a battery on Sullivan Island, Wagner, and Gregg. Gilmore's battery kept firing on Wagner. Sumpter is silent, though the rebel flag waves over its ruins. The result of the attack was unknown when the steamer left.

FORTHESS MONROE, Sept. 1.
A special correspondent of the Baltimore American says the steamer Spalding has arrived from off Morris Island Monday noon.
The stormy weather for two days had checked parallel practicals. paval operations.

Everything is in readiness to continue the

attack as soon as the weather is favorable.

When the Spaulding left the Weehawken was shelling Gregg.

The rebels raised another gun on the ruins of Sumpter on Saturday, but on Sanday Gil-more's batteries dismounted it, damaging the front of the parapet. The operations of Gil-more are progressing vigorously. His ap-proaches are so close to Wagner that the com-battants throw shells and grenades at each

other.

Wednesday we drove the rebels from their rifle pits on our advance line, capturing Is prisoners. Dahlgren is confident of success. prisoners. Dahlgren is confident of success.

New York, Sept. 4.

The steamship Fulton, from Port Royal on the 1st, left Charleston bar at 5 P. M. the same day, and arrived at 7 o'clock this evening.

She says the bombardment is still continued. Gilmore had succeeded in running a parallel against Fort Wagner. The iron-clads had been withdrawn from the attack on Moultrie and the batteries on Morris Island Charleston had not been bombarded for ten days. Everything was progressing favorably for the Union.

BRIDGEPORT, ALA., Sept. 4. General Burnside telegraphs that he took Kirgston on the 2d. Part of Menty's brigade of this army went in simultaneously. Burnside says he met with little serious opposition. All of East Tennessee, except the Chattanooga region, is evacuated and free. Everything is working splendidly with both Burnside and this army. The great obstacles of Raccoon and Lookout mountains will be surmounted in a day or two.

in a day or two.

TROY, N. Y. Sept. 4. The draft for this city began this morning, and terminated this afternoon. The proceedings were orderly, but great interest was felt, and the office of Provost Marshal Hughes was crowded throughout the day. Only a small military force was on hand, although two

regiments were in the city.
Sr. Louis, Sept. 4. Sr. Louis, Sept. 4.
Charles Noyes, formerly Special Mail Agent
and United States Detective, was brought
here last night from Toledo, under arrest, for
the robbery of the United States Express Office a few nights ago.

[Special despatches to the Louisville Journal.]

[Special despatches to the Louisville Journal.]

Washington, Sept. 4.

Ex-Congressman Lowe telegraphs the President that the Union ticket has been carried in California by twenty-five thousand majority. While it is true that the nozzle of the 308-pounder was blown off, the gun is not disabled thereby, as reported, but it is as good as an w Gen. Gilmore has been the gainer by the feport, as another 300-pounder was sent him, supposing the one he had was really destroyed. General Hunter has been sesigned to active duty and will leave for the West in a few days. It is intimated his destination is St. Louis. At the Cabinet meeting to-day the subject of the exchange of colored prisoners of war was fully discussed. The government will take a firm and honorable position on this question: no exchange other than soldier for soldier, of any descriptior, will be consented to. A despatch from Minister Corwin from Mexico was received to-day at the State Department; no intimation of its contents has been made further than that they embrace matters of importance to the country.

The report that Gen. Meigs has been re-

ther than that they embrace matters of impor-tonce to the country.

The report that Gen. Meigs has been re-moved from the Quartermaster General's office is not true. Gen. Meigs has just returned from the inspection of the quartermaster's department of the Army of the Potomac. That inspection determined him to make a thorough inspection of all our armies. He will start this evening for the armies of Grant and Rosecrans, and will, in his tour, compass ail.

John Morgan and his followers have been too much favored by their friends with good things to secure the object of their imprisonment in the penitentiary, which in fact has been far more comfortable to them than if they had been placed in Camp Chase prison; hence the authorities have determined to deny them all luxuries. This applies to what is sent from Kentucky or by other friends as well as from Kentucky or by other friends as well as to what they may desire to purchase.

Washington, Sept. 5. Admiral Lee transmits to the Navy Department the following report of the destruction of the blockade-runner "Alex Cooper," which was accomplished in "New Topsail Inlet," in North Carolina, Aug. 22d:

North Carolina, Aug. 22d:

U. S. Shockokon, off Wilmington, N. C.,
Augast 26th.—Sir: I have the honor to report that we have destroyed the blockade-ruaning scheoner "Alex Cooper" under the following circumstances: On the 12th I made
a reconnoissance with boats in "New Topsail
Inlet," and was driven out by four pieces of
artillery stationed opposite its mouth, but not
before I had discovered a schooner at a wharf
some six miles up the Sound. The schooner
I determined to destroy, and, as it was so well l determined to destroy, and, as it was so well guarded, I concluded to use strategy. On the evening of the 22d, the "Shockokon" anchored close into the sea-beach, about five miles from the Inlet, and I sent ashore two The ship Grey Eagle, from Rio de Janeiro, brings 3,000 begs of coffee, and the Cricket 4,129 bags. Two thousand three hundred twenty-seven cents.

The Commercial's special from Rosecrans' to firty deferters come in daily since the army crossed the river. The bridge at Bridgeport is repaired.

Captain S. Perkins, Jr., has been appointed Chief Quartermaster for this Department, vice Captain H. C. Hodges, promoted.

Indies from the Inlet, and I sent ashore two dingues' crews, who shouldered the "dingues' and the Cricket dand that divides the sea from the sound. This way is about half a mile in width and covered with a dense thicket. The crossing placed my men some miles from the Inlet, and I sent ashore two dingues' crews, who shouldered the "dingues' and the Cricket to Rev. J G Dia Ky.

The Commercial's special from Rosecrans' crews, who shouldered the "dingues' and the Cricket to Rev. J G Dia Ky.

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The Commercial's special from Rosecrans' crews, who shouldered the "dingues' and carried it across the neck of land that divides the sea from the sound. This way is about half a mile in width and covered with a dense thicket. The crossing placed my men some miles from the Inlet, and I sent ashore two dingues.

The Commercial's special from Rosecrans' crews, who shouldered the "dingues' crews, who shouldered the "dingues' and carried it across the neck of land that divides the sea from the sound. This way is about half a mile in width and covered with a dense thicket. The crossing placed my men some miles from the Inlet winds and I sent ashore two dingues.

The Commercial's special from Rosecrans' crews, who shouldered the "dingues' crews, the shoulder of the crew' of Dia My.

The Com

started with orders to destroy or capture anystarted with orders to destroy or capture anything that could be of use to the enemy.

Now it seems that a 12-pounder howitzer was situated at the point for which we were examining, and, the smoke stack of my steamer having been seen over the trees, the commandant of the fort, 'Capt. Adams, had came down from the main camp to insure a bright lockout. While the rebels at the schooner's masthead were straining their cares in locking. asthead were straining their eyes in looking to the South my boat was approaching in another direction, and the men succeeded in landing about sixty (60) yards from the whari without being discovered.

The Master-at-Arms, Robert Clifford, crept

into the rebel camp and counted the men, and having returned to his shipmates a charge was ordered, and our seamen poured on them with a shout. In a moment the enemy, who with a shout. In a moment the enemy, who outnumbered us three to one, were routed, leaving in Mr. Cowry's possession ten privateers, including Captain Adams and Lieut. Latham, one 12-pounder, an army howitzer, eighteen horses, one schooner, and some extensive salt works. Mr. Cowry then threw out two pickets, detached two more to guard the prisoners, and with the remaining two fired the vessel and the salt works. These were thoroughly consumed.

The object of the expedition being accomplished, my men returned to the vessel with

plished, my men returned to the vessel with-out loss, bringing with them three prisoners and all that the boat would contain. The reb-el officers and privates dress alike, and my el officers and privates dress alike, and my men were at a loss what three to retain. They settled the matter, however, by picking out the three best-looking ones, who all turned out to be privates; so the officers owed their safety to their lack of physiognomy—a new feature in military strategy. While this was going on at the main land, the pickets on the leach side, under the acting master's mate, found fit to engage and repulse the rebel picket force in that quarter without loss on our t force in that quarter without loss on our

This schooner cleared from New York for Port Royal with an assorted cargo, and was towed cutside the line of blockade by a gunbaat. I shall try to learn the names of the patriotic persons, if any, who entered into this little speculation.

W. B. CUSHING,

Lieutenant Commanding. ndence of the Cincinnati Con THE SITUATION -- ARE THE AUTHORITIES ALIVE TO IT?

Mr. Sterling, Ky., Sept. 1, 1863. There is not a little apprehension felt here at present as to the inture. For the last four weeks there has scarcely been a night but what the stock on some farm was stolen, or what there has scarcely been a hight out what the stock on some farm was stolen, or some dwelling-house or store robbed, in this and Bath county. The whole country seems to be infested with little squads of rebel guerillas. Where they come from, and whose command they belong to, no one knows. Though there is no regular rebel army between this place and the rebel lines in Virginia, yet it is absolutely dangerous to go even a few miles sutside of the picket lines of this post. Nor is this state of things ascribable to the inefficiency of our military here. They are doing their duty. Companies of cavalry are constantly on the scout, and as constantly killing and taking prisoners these rebel robbers. But the scoundrels are hard to catch. They hide in daytime in the bush and in corn-fields, or in the houses of their sympathizing friends. At night they make for the premises of some loyal man, and usually rob him of his money and horses, when they leave again, no one knows where, but of leave again, no one knows where, but of course toward the mountains and Virginia. In the last few days they have become bolder. A large company of them drove in our advance post a few nights ago. A large scout

was sent out, before which they retired in From citizens of the mountains we learn that there is increased activity among them— that they come and go as if on reconnoitering expeditions. Everything has the appearance of another contemplated raid, and this time by way of Whitesburg, from the forces of Gen.

The opinion here is shared almost univer-

The opinion here is shared almost universally that unless speedy steps are taken to prevent, there will be a raid of considerable importance, if it has not already commenced, as meny confidently assert.

But, it may be said, why should there be a raid now, when Burnside is in East Tennessee? This is the very time for the raid to be made. Every rebel under General Preston's command knows that, in a few days, the 14th and 10th Kentucky Cavalry will be mustered out of the service, their time being out. and 10th Kentucky Cavalry will be mustered out of the service, their time being out. I know that this is just as much talked of among the rebels as among us. If there are no other troops sent here to supply their places, what will prevent them from coming down? Nothing. I know, furthermore, that they do not believe that other troops will be sent here. They predicate this belief upon the ground that Burnside took his troops nearly all with him on his march—leaving only all with him on his march—leaving only enough to protect the Kentucky Central Railroad and his camp at Hickman Bridge. Now, what can they gain in the event of a successful raid in this region? Immediately! Their cattle supply market is cut off, and they must have beef. In this and Bath county, and the country contiguous, they can get over three thousand of the finest head, together with a large number of horses and mules. Is this not an object they would desire to accomplish?

They will not pretend to undertake a raid for a wider object. They can also get woollen jeans and merchandise to any amount. All this they need and must have before winter, and to attain it they will most certainly risk much, and that in a very short time.

But all this can be prevented by timely action. Let the authorities be wide awake to the movements of Preston and his hungry gang. He has some 2,500 men under him, scattered at different points along the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, one half of whom are mounted. If Burnside gets Knoxville, he will have to abandon his line, and fall on Richmoud; and, before he does so, he will attempt to gain some celat by a raid into the unproand to attain it they will most certainly risk

mond; and, before he does so, he will altempt to gain some eclat by a raid into the unprotected portion of Kentucky. Just as sure as this country is left entirely unprotected, just so sure will a raid of robbery commence, and this country be stripped of all it has—the only question being, whether it will be done by a large raid or by squads of guerillas.

LOYALIST. A CALL UPON ABSENT TENNESSEEANS. HEADQUARTERS 11TH TENNESSEE CAVALRY,

HEADQUARTERS 11th TENNESSEE CAVALEY,

CAMP NELSON, August 31.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Will you do me the kindness to insert the following in your excellent Journal?

Hark! ye Tennesseeans scattered throughout Kentucky, Illinois, and Indiana, or elsewhere. Come join the 11th Tennessee Cavalry and go into our beloved land to avenge your wrongs and restore a peaceful government over a wronged and down-trodden community. You who, on account of oppression, have been wronged and down-trodden community. You who, on account of oppression, have been driven from your homes because of your layalty to the best government the world ever saw, come flock to the standard of your country at a assist in driving the enemy out of the land of your nativity. You wish to return to your homes and families. You will be a hamed to skulk in to your friends and families in the rear of the army composed of pattriotic men of other States who go in advance triotic men of other States who go in advanc

ilies in the rear of the army composed of pattrictic mea of other States who go in advance of you to peril their lives to redeem your land from thraidom—to restore law and order and bring form out of chaos.

East Tennessee has done nobly for the good cause. She has sent her thousands into the field, nerved with as pure patriotism as was ever breathed by mortal man. But honor to whom honor is due. The laurels of your neighbor or your brother will avail you nothing. I speak to all able bodied young mer. Come and take away your reproach. Let it not be said of you that you are too cowardly or too disloyal to fight for your most cherished rights. As Abraham said to Tera, his father-in-law, "Come thou with us, for the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel." Come thou with us, and we will do thee good, for the government hath spoken good concerning Tennessee. Light is now bursting in on the moral darkness and political gloom that pervades the Southern Confederacy.

Thu who enlist for three years will not, in my judgment, serve any longer than those who go in for twelve months. The war will soon be over, and we return to civil life; and, mark what I say, the good soldier will be the men selected to govern the State, the country, and the district. The soldier who goes in for the longer time will receive the greater praise and the largest bounty.

JAMES A. DAUGHTY,

Colonel 11th Tennessee Cavalry.

THE CONDITION OF THE REBEL STATES—
OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT.— The Rochester (N. Y.) Express claims to have private information that one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, supposed to be Justice Nelson, has written an opinion "on the legal condition of the revolted States on the conclusion of the war for the suppression of rebellion, and this opinion is concurred in by the whole bench, including Chief Justice Taney. The opinion is said to maintain that the States in rebellion have lost their rights as States, and must come into the Union simply as Territories, subject to the General Governas States, and must come into the Union simply as Territories, subject to the General Government and entitled to its protection. New State organizations may be formed by the people, under the Constitution and laws of Coagress, as in the case of other Territories, but the old States cannot come into the Union with their present organization and officers still recking with the horrible crime they have committed against the national life."

United States Revenue Stamps.—I have on hand, and will constantly keep, a full supply of the above stamps.

Persons ordering by mail may depend upon having their orders filled by return mail.

Office in Custom-house.

PRILIP SPEED, mar3 d&w6m Col. Int. Rev. 3d Dia. Ky.

The banks of this city have accepted Mr. Chase's proposition to loan the Government \$35,000,000 at six per cent interest, and be paid in the new five per cent legal tender Treasury notes, anthorized by the great \$900,000 loan act or last Magch. To their acceptance, however, two conditions have been made which it is scarcely believed Mr. Chase will secole to: First, the banks wish First, the banks wish the Treasury rotes to ruo on two or three years, whereas it has been deemed absolutely essential to the fluancial safety of the issue that one year be the extreme limit. Second,

essential to the financial safety of the issue that one year be the extreme limit. Second, the banks stipulate that, if they take the \$35,000,000 of these Treasury notes, the remaining \$25,000,000 which are hereafter to be issued shall be negotiated through the banks, if they shall choose to take them.

Should the loan fail to be negotiated, it is urged that Mr. Chase will be easily able to replenish the Treasury during the next two months by the issue of certificates of indebtedness of the 5-20's, and, if necessary, a small amount of ordinary currency in amount fully amount of ordinary currency in amount fully adequate, may, by these means, be raised without any serious derangement if not with positive advantage to the general financial interests of the country.

The official orders show that the capture of The official orders show that the capture of the gunboats Reliance and Satelite by the rebels was owing to a disregard of instructions by the commanding officer. "The Treasury Department is engaged in the medification of the regulations of the commerce on the Mississippi river.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6 A despatch was received in this city to-day announcing that General Burnside entered Knoxville on the 4th. No particulars. BALTIMORE, August 6.
Ex-Governor Thomas has been re-nominated

for Congress in the Fourth District of Maryland, by a convention which adopted strong unconditional Union resolutions.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY, Sept. 6, 1863. SATURDAY, Sept. 6, 1863.

We continue our quodations for gold this day at 296
20 % cent buying and 37628 selling, and silver at 21623
buying and 27628 selling. Demand notes 22629 buying
and 36637 selling. Exchange is buying at par
and selling at 1/2 cent premium. Bankers buy
Kentucky notes at 1 % cent, and Indiana notes at
1/2019 cent premium. We quote the notes of the three
old banks of Tennessee at 30625 % ct. discount. Other
Southern money is quoted at 60665 % cent discount.
Covernment certificates of indebtedness are bought at

Government certificates of indebtedness are bought a 98%. Canada money 27@28. ASIES-Potash 6@sc, pearl s@10c.
BEANS—Sales at \$2 50@3 50 % bushel.
BATTING—Sales at 50@53c.

BAGGING-Sales at 15c. BEESWAX, FEATHERS, AND GINSENG-BOOSWAX 34@350

Cotton &c .- Yarns, in lots, 40@12c for the various CANDLES AND SOAP-Mould candles 13%@14c.star 17c. German soap 7½@8c. CHEESE—W. B. at 10½@11c. FLOUR AND GRAIN—\$5 75@6 for extra family, and \$4 50@4 75 for superfine. Wheat—sales 500 bushels at 90, 90, and 955 for red and white, and market dull. We

quote corn at 55@60c for ear and 60@65c shelled. Sales of rye at 50c. Oafs, new, at 40@45c from wagons. Barley at 95@\$1 00. Sales shipstuffs at \$20 B ton, shorts at \$17, and bran at \$13. SHEETINGS-Heavy. Sales of G.W. at 33@35c 3 yard. TALLOW-Held at 10c. Eggs-Light sales at 12c B dozen.

GROCKRIPS-Unchanged; sales of sugar at 12½ to 16c

B b. Molasses and syrup 50 to 70c. Coffee 29@30c.

RICE-91/2010c. Provisions-Sides clear 7, ribbed 51/2c; shoulder nams 91/2@10, canvassed 11@13c 7 tb. TEAS-G. P. \$1@1 50, Black \$1@1 25.

POTATORS—Sales at \$1 50@2 00 % bbl. HORS—Sales at \$2@25c. HAY—Light sales of new in small quantities at \$16@ 17 % ton, and will not command more than \$14@15 00 Hemp-Small sales at 90@\$110 \$\forall ton.

Hidden the same of the

dozen. Uppers \$36@42 \$\ dozen. Calf skins, city, \$2.2\\
2.00; French \$4@4 15.
Inox, Nails, And Steell—Bar S. C. 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)@4\(\frac{1}{2}\)c, charcoal
5\(\frac{1}{2}\)@5\(\frac{1}{2}\)c, pig \$48\(\frac{1}{2}\)S—hot and cold blast Nails \$5.2\(\frac{1}{2}\) 5 50 for 10d; other sizes in proportion in lots of 100 keg and upwards; retail \$5 50. Cast-steel 28@30c; American blister 10c; steel slabs 11c, and wings 12c. JEANS-Heavy goods 55c; fine goods 70@80c

LARD-Sales at 9@91/2c. MESS PORK-Old mess, in small lots, 9%c, with little demand. Holders of sound lots are asking more, MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Sales of Kentuckyat 55@ 5c; extra \$1. OILS-Linseed at \$1 05. Coal oil 40@70c per gallon

Salt-50@55c. Wool-Washed 40@50c. In crease 35@40c. PAINTS-White Lead \$9@12 per 100 pounds; red lead 4c. Extract Logwood 15@16c. MACKERELS-No. 1 in kits at \$2 50 and No. 2 at \$2 00.

SHOTS-\$3@3 25. ONIONS.-Command \$1 75 B bbl. FLAXSEED-Sales of new at \$1 25 B bushel. EALCOHOL—Advanced to 930 # gallon.
Toracco—The sales during the present week foot up
376 hhds, a falling off from last week of 14 hhds. LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

Shelby House Stock Market-Downing & Herr. Shelby House Elock Market—Downing & Herr.
Louisville, Sept. 5, 1863.

The receipts, sales, and transactions of live stock at this yard during the past week have been good, and a fair demand for all kinds of stock. All solid about as fast as they arrived.

The receipts of cattle at this yard have been very fair, and all were sold as fast as they arrived. Government buyers bought what the butchers did not need, and at rather better prices than the previous

need, and at ranger better proces than the previous week for the same grades of cattle. No extra fine cattle arrived in the market, and the cattle that were offered were mostly common and second rate.

The arrivals of sheep in the market were pretty fair. None in the market unsold. All sold at fair There was a good supply of hogs in the market during the past week, and a few in the market unsold. But few cows and calves were offered.

Cattle, first quality and extra, from \$3 to \$3.50; second rate at \$2.50 to \$3.50; and third rate at from \$2 to

\$2.25 \$\mathred{F}\$ hundred the gross.

Hogs at from \$4.75 to \$5.50 \$\mathred{F}\$ one hundred the gross

Eales of cattle, choice and extra, at 3½@3½c; fair to good at 2½@3½c; and common and rough at 1½@2½c, gross weight.

Sheep—heavy, of 100 hs and upwards, 2@3½c; extra 3½c, live weight; common \$2@\$2.50 % head, and dull.

Lambs sell at \$2@\$3 % head.

Hogs—well fatted heavy, at 5@5½c; light stock hogs dull at 3@3½c, gross weight.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WEEK.

253 head. 207 head. 485 head. THE MILLIONS VISITING NEW YORK FOR 30 YEARS HAVE ALWAYS FOUND Cristadoro's Hair Dye & Preservative Made and applied within a square of the same spot.

Nothing but their

Pas given them their WOBLD-WIDE REPUTATION and made them take the place of all other preparations. The Dye produces any shade desired in ten minutes.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 5 Astor House,
New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair-Cristadero's HairPreservative

UNEQUALLED PERFECTION

Is invaluable with his Bye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality Price 50 cts, \$1, and \$2 per bottle according to size. s2 deod&weowlm

SPERMATORRHEA CAN BE CURED.

DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC cures Spermatorrhoso.

DS. Reminal Weakness, Impolency, Loss of Power, etc., meedily and effectually. Its effects are truly magical. A trial of the Specific will convince the most ekeptical of its merits. Price \$1 a box. Sent, post-paid, to any address by S. C. UPHAM 403 CHESTRUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Circulars sent free.

22 decowdreewily ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND BANKERS, so. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square, Bonest L. MAITLAND, NEW YORK.

Glendale Female College. THE NEXT SYSSION WILL COMMENCE ON the second Morday of September next. Its buildings and other accommodations are ample and elegant, its teachers in the literary and ornamental departments are unsurpassed, its course of instruction is as thorough and extended as any other, and its patrons are am ng the best educated, many of them presidents and professors in the best Western male colleges. For catalogues, information, or admission direct to Rev. J. G. Monroar, D. D., Glendane, Hamlton county, Ohio.

H. W. HAWES,

Depot Quartermaster's Office. LOUISVILLE, KY., August 31. 186
EALED Proposals will be received at this office furnishing mules to the Quartermaster's Dep

I, of —, County of —, State of —, agree to fornish the Quarrermaster's Department, to be delivered and inspected at Louisville, Ky., with mules of the following the following the following that the following the following that the following the following that all or protects than three (3) nor more than nine (9) years old; all to be fourteen and a half (145) hands high or ever, stout and active, and in all respects good, sound, serviceable mu'es.

I will furnish as follows, with the understanding that all or any part of this bid may be accepted, viz:

— Mules at \$8—each.

I enclose herewith my affidavit that I am not interested, directly or indirectly, in any other bid offered except the one to which I have subscribed my name. FORM OF PROPOSAL.

Bids are invited for small or large lets.

W. JENKINS,
sl d&wtsept19

Capt. & A. Q. M. U S. Army A Fine Farm,
UNDER GOOD CULTIVATION, IN
Hardin county, near the mouth of Salt
River, will be sold or exchanged for
property near this city. Inquire at this
office.

Kentucky Female College,
Sheed Sheed

ars see circular or address J.
rille, Ky.
[Louisville Democrat copy.] GALT HOUSE,

Corner Main and Second streets, LOUISVILLE, KY. ROBERT A. BELL HAVING PURCHASED THE Notice that the late B. J. Adams in the above named House from the lat of August, he becomes a active partner in conducting the same under the stylength of the same under the stylength of the stylength of the same under the same und

SILAS F. MILLER, ROB'T A. BELL. [Democrat copy.] a20 d&w2m POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL WEST PENN SQUABE, PHILADELPHIA, FOR THOROUGH PROFESSIONAL TRAININ, in the principles and practice of MINE, CIVIL, as MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—of Analytical Industrial Chemistry—of Metaliury and Archive

treating in the Smelting and Analysis of Ores; in Mechanical Topographical and Architectural Drawing; in the Modeling of Stone Arches, Statrways, &c., in Clay and Plaster and in the use of Engineering Instruments in the field. completes the instruction the class and lecture rooms. Eleventh Annual Session begins September 15. For Catalogues and further information address

s2 d6&w2

SCIENCE HILL AUGUST SHELBYVILLE, KY.
THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH (78TH) SEMI-ANNUAL Ression of this Institution will open on Monday, September 7, 1863 For circulars, giving full information of the control of th Bethany College.

BE TWENTY THIRD SESSION OF BETH COLLEGE will open on the first Monday in C next. Hitherto this Institution has been ent

M. C. RAMSEY

Watches. Clocks, A XII Fashionable Jewelry, Silver ■ Ware, Superior No. 318 Fourth street.

WATCHES REPAIRED by J. R. ESTERLE THOS. E. WILSON.

WILSON & PETER WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

FOREIGN DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils, Window-Glass and Glassware, Tobacco, Snuffs, Perfumery, &c., NO. 416 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY. AGENTS FOR THE

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS. a29 d&w2mis UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SS. No. 148.
United States of America vs. John Jones, &c. United States of America vs. John Jones, &c.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filled in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above entitled cause, on the 5th day of September A. D. 1863, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that John Jones, since the 17th of July, 1862, has does the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish trea-on and robellion, to setze and comfiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and committed said offences, owned the property following, vice Tools, and twenty four poles.

Dated September 7, 1833.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY:

United States of America vs Sandford Lyne, &c.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN

Within and for the District of Kentucky, it has above
entitled cause, on the 5th day of September, A. D.

1833, by J. Tevils, Egg., Autorney for the United States,
within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above
entitled cause, on the 5th day of September, A. D.

1833, by J. Tevils, Egg., Autorney for the United States,
for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein
in behalf of the Linds of July, 1832, has done
of the district of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein
the American description of the act of United States
of the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein
the American description of the set of United States
of the American description of the States
of Dayley, 1842, has done
of the American description of the States
of Compress, approved
17th July, 1852, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and
confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Sandford Lyne, at the time he
cid said acts and committed said offences, owned the
property following, viz:

All the 'right, title, and interest of said Sandford
Lyne in the seal este of candiord and Wan. Lyne.

A tract of land of (525) five hundred and twenty-six
acres, on which Win. Lyne live.

The two which Win. Lyne live.

The two which win. Lyne live.

That the same are ny reason of the promises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited,
the s-me have been seized and are now in custody of
the Marshal for said district.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under
the seal of the Court to me directed and delivered, I
do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming
any interest in said property, or having anything to
say why the same shall not be condemned as forfeited,
and the proceeds thereof disposed 4s according to the
puayer of sair informant, that they be and appear
before the raid District

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss. No. 150. United States of America vs. William Thomas Vincent, &c. United States of America vs. William Thomas Vincent, &c.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN within and for the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above entitled came, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1863, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that said William Thomas Vincent, since the 17th of July, 1882, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1882, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confincte the property of rebels, and for other purposes." and that said William Thomas Vincent, at the time he deflasaid acts and committed said offices, and the said of the section of the act of land, more or less, in Oldham county, Ky, about two and a half miles seat of Floydsburg, adjoining the lands of Fountain Bonhuwan and James Vincent.

The estate, property, effects, money, and cre'tts in the hands of Pelly Goff, belonging to said Vincent.

The sum of 25c, due 25th December, 1863, for negro hire, in the hands of HC. Moss.
Also the sum of 395 (ninety-five dollars), due 25th December, 1863, in hands of Geo. Neal.

Loney egro man named Henry.

One negro girl named Julia Ann.

And that said articles hecause thereby forfeited to hereby give public notice te all persons cialming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District, on the first day of its next Vetober term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1865, then and there to interplace their claims, and to make their claims.

their claims, and to make their allegations in that be half.
H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.
J. Tevis, U.S. Attorney.
Dated September 7, 1863, 57 digwi

HEREAS AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, in and for the District of Kentucky, in the above tied cause, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1863, Tevis, Esquire, A torney for the United States,

results on the study of september, A. D. 1863, Dristrict of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, alf of the United States, alleging that illiam Preston, since the 17th of July, 1862, no the acts and committed the offences ded by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Conspressed of the States, alleging that illiam Preston, 1862, entitled "An act to a the instruction, to punish treason and reconstruction, to punish treason and reducing the state of the state o

d streets.
7% feet, creek to river, between Brook and
d streets.
7% feet, creek to river, between Floyd and

iver.

of 117½ feet, river, south side of Fulton, bet. Preson and Jackson streets.
of lot 16, fronting on Portland Avenue.
cres corner Maoison and Garden.
ot, 33½ feet by 20½, south Market, between Brook
und Floyd Streets.
ot, 57½ feet, creek to river, between Preston and
fackson streets. 7% feet, creek to river, between Preston and

of streets, under the first person and discount of the first person and Jackson streets.

75 ft., creek south side Fulton, between Present of the first person and several person and several person are the first person and person are first person are first person are first person and person are first person and person are first person and person are first person are first person and person are first person and person are first person are first person and person are first person and person are first person are first person are first person and person are first person are first person and person are first person are first person and person are first perso Preston streets.

505 by 200 feet, southeast corner of Floyd and 0 feet, creek, south side Fulton, between 1st

streets, about 215.
I triangular intersection, between Broadway and the
Newburg road, about 14 acres.
(10) ft., south side Garden, between Garden and Beargrass creek.
(30) acres of land near Man's Lick, Jefferson county,

Kentucky.

Iso, any money, stacks, or credits in the hands of age W. Womack belonging to said Preston. In that said articles became thereby forfeited to use of the United States of America, and praying resengains the same, that the same may be consumed as forfeited as aforesaid. eir claims, and to make their a legations in that b ir. H. O. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D. J. Trvis, U. S. Attorney. Dated September 7, 1863.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Ss. No. 152.

United States of America vs. Simon B. Buckner. & WHEREAS, AN INFOGMATION HAS BEE! States, within and for the District of Kentacky in the above entitled cause, on the 5th day of September, A. D., 1853, by J. Tevis, Esquire Attorney for the United States, for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the

ions in that behalf.
H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.
J. Tevis, U. S. Attorney.
Dated September 6, 1873.

87 d10&w4 WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN within and for the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above envilled cause, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1833, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States.

ed by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1852 entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to selze and confiscate the property of raisls, and for other time he till said acts and committed said of concerning the control of th

m.Ke their respective allegations in that behalf.

JOSHUA TRVIS, U. S. Attorney.

Dated Sept. 7, 1863.

S7 dio&wet UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 185. No. 147. United States of America vs John R. Threekmon United States of America vs John R. Tereckmorth, Cc.

Where A. A. Information Has Bren

filled in the District Court of the United States,
within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above
entitled cause, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1983,
by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States,
for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein,
in behalf of the United States, alleging that John R.
Throckmerton, since the 1rlh July, 1982, has done the
arts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th
July, 1982, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection,
to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate
the property of rebels, and or other purposes," and
that said John R. Throckmerton, at the time he did
solid acts and committed said offences, owned the property following: that said John R. Throckmorton, at the time he did said acts and committed and offences, owned the property of lands and committed and offences, owned the property of lands and committed and offences, owned the property of lands and the property of lands, more or less, in Jefferson county, Ky., being part of a tracto 302 acres, 2700 · s, 1st quare poles, conveyed by Aris Throckmorton to said John R. Throckmorton and Caroline Adams; 25 bonds of the City of Louisvile of \$1,000 each; also any estate, effects, credits, or stocks or riskins in the hands of Aris Throckmorton belonging to said John R. Throckmorton, or in which he has an interest.

That the same are by reasons of the premises forfeited the same has been estend and a now in the custody of the Market of the property of the said United States, and being so forfeited the seme has been estend and a now in the custody of the Market of the court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming any interest in said property, or having anything to say why the same shall not be condemwed as forfeited and the proceeds there of disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and appear before the said D strict Court, to be held in the city of Louisville, in and first and of its next October term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1863, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their respective allegations in that behalt.

JOHN ATTYLE, U. S. Attorney.

S. 7 did&wt

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, as. No. 146.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss. aeres of land in Jefferson county, Kentucky, on which David H. Meriwether resided, and the rents due and to become due thereon.

One un divided fifth of one lot of land 460 feet by 500 feet on the southeast corner of Broadway and Preston streets and the rent due and to become due thereon.

The int-rest of said H. Clay Meriwether in the read and personal estate of David H. Meriwether for by 200 feet on the southeast corner of Wester and Sixth streets, Londwille, Ky., and the rents due and to become due thereon.

The interest of said H. Clay Meriwether in the read and personal estate of Lydia H. Meriwether, deceased.

The interest of said H. Clay Meriwether in the read and personal estate of Lydia H. Meriwether, deceased.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States and being so forfeited the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal fer said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admonish all persons having or disluming any interest in said proper having of claiming any interest in said proper to condemned as forfeited and the precedence of the control of the condition of the property of the said District, to be held in the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 5th day of October, A. D.

PITCH! PITCH! and for sale by wm. SKENE & CO., Bullitt st.

CLASS FRUIT JARS OF DIFFERENT SE trade supplied.

WM. SKENS WM. SKENE & CO., Bullitt st. WM.SEENE & CO., Bullitt st.

WHEAT FANS. to interpose
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constitute the raid District Court, to be held in the city controlled in and for said District, on the first day is next October term, the 5th day of October, A. B. Soâ, then and there to interpose their claims and take their respective allegations in that behalf.

H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. A. K. D. Joshua Tevis, U. S. M. K. D. Dated Sep ember 7, 1863.

27 diokwi

SEALING-WAX.
Stating-wax for fruit jars and cannot for sale by

Benefits of Harvesting Machines.—A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer says, in reference to reaping machines, that "it has long since become an acknowledged fact that no nation has made such rapid progress in improvements in labor-saving machines as our own; and more especially is this true of agricultural implements. The fame of our reapers, threshers, &c., has become world wide; and the value of these and similar inventions to our own people is beyond the power of any man to estimate. It is only when we consider the immense grain crop of our counman to estimate. It is only when we consider the immense grain crop of our country—the eight Northwestern States alone furnishing 520,000,000 bushels per annum—and realize the utter impossibility of gathering it without the aid of these machines, that we can begin to appreciate their value to us as a people. The most of these improvements have been made within the last quarter of a centers and their progress has been constantly tury, and their progress has been constantly accelerated, increasing annually in arithmetical ratio. As we are mainly an agricultural people—that being the great interest of the nation, upon which all other interests are based—it becomes highly important that our nation, upon which all other interests are based—it becomes highly important that our agriculturists keep themselves fully posted as to all improvements which may aid or cheapen their labors, or increase their products. Nearly or quite all these improvements or inventions are connected more or less directly with

cress is cultivated upon an extensive scale in the adjacent districts of country for the Lon-don market. The following description of its cultivation is from the "Cottage Gardener's Dictionary:" "The trenches in which water-Dictionary: "The trenches in which watercresses are grown are so prepared that, as
nearly as possible, a regular depth of 3 or 4
inches can be kept up. These trenches are 3
yards broad and 87 yards long, and whenever
one is to be planted the bottom is made quite
firm and slightly sloping, so that the water
which flows in at one end may run out at the
other. If the bottom of the trench is not sufficiently moist, a small body of water is allowed to enter to soften it. The cresses are
then divided into small sets or cuttings, with then divided into small sets or cuttings, with roots attached to them, and these are placed at a distance of 3 or 4 inches from each other. At the end of five or six days a slight dressing At the end of five or six days a slight dressing of well-decomposed cowdung is spread over all the plants, and this is pressed down by means of a heavy board, to which a long handle is obliquely fixed. The water is then raised to the depth of 2 or 3 inches, but never higher. Each trench is thus planted annually, and furnishes twelve crops during the season. In the summer the cresses are gathered every fifteen or twenty days, but less frequently during winter; care is taken that at each gathering at least a third part of the bed is left untouched, so that neither the roots may be exhausted nor the succeeding gathering delayed. After every cutting, a little decayed cowdung, in the proportion of two large barrowfuls to each trench, is spread over the naked plants, and this is beaten down by means of the rammer above-mentioned. After the cresses have been thus treated for a twelvemonth, the manure forms a tolorably thick leaves of the bottom of the trench and the cresses have been thus treated for a twelvemonth, the manure forms a tolorably thick layer at the bottom of the trench, and tends to raise its level. To restore it to its original level, all the refuse should be thrown out upon the borders which separate the trenches from each other. These borders may be planted with artichokes, cabbages, or cauli-flowers."

corn is in good condition for eating, the grains being fully grown, boil a quantity of ears just benough to cook the starch, and then let them cool and dry a few hours, and then shell or cut off the grains and spread them in the sun til dried. The best way to dry the corn is to nail a piece of cloth of very open texture on a frame, which if two feet wide and five feet long, will be of convenient size to handle. If the will be of convenient size to handle. If the corn is spread thinly upon this cloth it will dry quickly, without souring. It should be covered with a piece of mosquito netting to keep off the flies. Another person gives the following directions for drying sweet corn: As soon as the corn is fit for the table, busk and spread the ears in an open oven, or some quickly dry-ng place. When the grains loosen shell the tains more of its natural flavor by drying fast-er. When wholly dried expose it to the wind by turning it slowly from dish to dish; the wind blows off all the troublesome white chaff

with our summers is, that there is too much drouth. A rich, mellow soil is, in part, a preventive of this. A coat of straw, sawdust tan bark, or almost any covering, will prevent the sun from striking the soil, and the ground will consequently be kept more moist. But these applications require labor. To remedy this, when manure is applied to enrich your land, let it be done as much as possible as a top-dressing, we mean on grain as well as the same and the prospects are that it will be the largest meeting ever assembled in the State.

The Democrat's Springfield despatch says that President Lincoln has written a letter, which will be read at the Union meeting to be held there on the third of September, and top-dressing, we mean on grain as well as neadows or pasture. Draw rank manure— uny manure—early in the fall upon your mea-lows or grass lands; spread at once; but on dows or grass lands; spread at once; but on cultivated land manure can only be applied to the surface after the harrow has left, and then it should be applied. It may be harrowed in or not. It will not only add fertility to the grain, but at the same time afford a covering against the sun and wind, of great importance. This is getting to be understood now. It is the protection from the sun that makes it so advantageous. Raw or unfermented manure may be used on grain in this way, with perhaps little, though some injury at first. But not so much as on meadows. Rank manure is bad applied on meadows in the spring. It is beneficial then only as a mulch. Let farmers try little spots of grain in this way for an experiment, and they will see what a discovery they have made. It will not do to say the soil is rich enough—the soil is deteriorating; they have made. If win not do to say in-soil is rich enough—the soil is deteriorating; and increased richness adds increased abun-dance of most products. When the soil is still rich, then is the time to prepare against its ex-haustion. When once exhausted it will be too late. We will then have the soil of Italy, Ire-land Egypt and Grosce, and all the ancient land, Egypt, and Greece, and all the ancient domain. It is considered an impossibility to re-claim such soils. This should be avoided—the son kept good, and now is the time to do this. Land mulched with manure has the advantage both of moisture and fertility; two thingsgained in one. Mulching is assuming an important rank in agriculture. It is the coat that protects.—[Illinois Farmer.

RENOVATING FLOWER BEDS.—If the exhausted beds have a good bottom, we advise removing the top spit and replacing it with a mixture of virgin earth from an upland field, well chopped up with old chippy cow-dung, and a good proportion of leaf-mould—say, if you can obtain the quantities, equal paris of the three ingredients. If you can get the beds empty in the winter the best way will be to take off the top spit and fork over the subsoil, so as to let the frost and snow penetrate it; then get a good supply of burned clay and hotbed dung, and chop them down together in a ridge, and let them be well frozen, and fill up the beds with the mixture early in March, and they will be in admirable condition for planting as soon as they have settled. Chippings off hedges, refuse wood, straw, etc., built up over a hole, and packed round with cakes of old turf, and then burned, make a capital dressing to dig into the old soil, if you cannot get new material to replace the wornout stuff. If used chiefly for heading plants a converted leaf. RENOVATING FLOWER BEDS .- If the exto dig into the old soil, if you cannot get new material to replace the wornout stuff. If used chiefly for bedding plants, a compost of leaf-mould and sandy soil from a common, equal parts, and one-fifth of the whole very old dung, would prove a good mixture. Bedding plants do not require a rich soil as much as a new soil.—[Gardener's Weekly Magazine.

To Draw a Spike.—Chauncey Lynch, Rutland county, Vermont, writes to the Agri-culturist that a tight spike may be withdrawn from the wood by holding a sledge-hammer or the head of an axe against one side of the pro-jecting part, and striking upon the opposite side with a hammer. The blow should be an upward one against the under side of the spike-head, if practicable.

BROILED TOMATOES .- In order to have to matoes nice, cooked in this manner, the largmatter thick slices, seasoning each peace with pepper and salt. Use an oyster gridiron to broil them on—a common one will answer—and cook them but a few moments. When

MILLET SEED INJURIOUS TO HORSES .- In the April Agriculturist "Basket Items," you say, that if Hungarian grass is fed with straw it is generally thought to be safe. It is so far from safe, so really unsafe, I must write a word. Last fall three horses were killed by it at one time from only once feeding. While waiting for a threshing machine to be set, an armful of it was given to them, and before an other night three were dead and others mad other night three were dead and others made sick. I came very near losing a nice mare by feeding it one winter. Four years ago almost every neighbor of mine used it for horses, now I know of not one that dare feed it. I could name a dozen horses in this vicinity killed, or nearly so, by using it. We never thresh it except for some for some of the source of the sou ccpt for seed for sowing. Most here think that it is the seed that injures, and that when cut before the seed fills it is safe. Is it not the hull of the seed that irritates the coats of the stomach and the intestines, and thus causes disease?

REMARKS.—So many have reported cases similar to the above, that it would seem almost certain that for some reason millet (Hun-WM. B. REED.

parian grass) seed tailed the sate yield horses. At any rate the safe plan on which all appear to be agreed is, to cut the grass for fodder before the seed is ripened, when it is to be fed to horses. For sheep or other stock, for all we have heard to the contrary, it appears to be desirable food. - [American Agriculturist.

The following remarks in regard to new varieties of grapes, tested and decided upon by a committee, shows the impropriety of giving names of persons to kinds of fruit:

"It appeared to the committee that Lydia was rather acid, that Mary was pretty good, with a thick skin, and that Ellen was rather sub-acid, with a Catawba flavor."

To ERADICATE SORREL .- If you have a field of sorrel that annoys you, ploughit in the fall, spread lime over it if you can, and harwish to sow to winter wheat. In the spring sow early; and seed down with clover, from six eight quarts to the acre. The lime will orrel. The clover will take its place, and that vill be the last of your sorrel.

[St. Louis Valley Farmer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 30.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 28.—A gentleman from Vicksburg reports an important military movement on foot, the character of which has not transpired. Three thousand Yankees are moving from Yazoo City toward Benton.

A party of our cavalry lately crossed the A party of our cavalry lately crossed the ig Black, and went within eight miles of big back, and retailed the state of negro pickets, and chased them from their posts. The Yankee cavalry came up to their assistance, and our men retired.

Jackson, Aug. 27 — The Yankees are in force

CAIRO, August 30.
Gen. Steele is moving toward Little Rock The rebels are concentrating to oppose him. The rebels in the Trans-Mississippi Department are organizing for better concert of ac

tion.

Gen. Grant and Adjt. Gen. Thomas left
Memphis for Vicksburg on Friday.

Most of the cotton lying at the mouth of
White river has been accidentally burned.

Washington, August 31.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the brig Atlantic by the U. S. steamer Princess Royal, off the Rio Grande, Mexico. From the statement of Acting Master Chas. E. Late, in command of the cuplest Antonio, it appears that the Atlantic ing Master Chas. E. Late, in command of the gunboat Antonio, it appears that the Atlantic had cotton on board direct from the Texas shore, and that the Captain of the brig told him he would swear to the fact, and if a private interview could be granted, it would be to the advantage of the Government. The Captain's singular proceedings was, he says, in consequence of a misunderstanding between him and the parties chartering the vessel, and he says he was taken into Key West in this same Atlantic, while bound for Texas, by a U. S. vessel, as a prize, and laid there thirty-six days, but was smart enough to fool the authorities, notwithstanding he had contraband of war on board, he escaped from them, sued the U. S. Government and obtained judgment for ten thousand dollars. He then went off and delivered his cargo, which went into Brownsville, Texas, via Matampas. The Captain of the vessel further said, "if you don't look out I will fool you again. I have been in such business a long time, having run the blockade during the Russian war, and if you are not very sharp I will get to the windward of you again."

New York, August 31. Richmond papers of the 29th contain the fellowing: Six hundred Yankee cavalry advanced up the Peninsula on Thursday as far as New Kent Court-house, and a detachment came later in the day to the vicinity of Bottom's Bridge, over the Chickahominy, fifteen miles below Richmond. At this point they exchanged a few shots with our pickets, and, it is said, several of each side were killed and wounded. We do not think that much blood was spilled. Our pickets here, however, were driven in, but before retiring they removed the floor of the bridge, and prevented the further advance of the enemy in that direction. It is by no means certain that the Yankeesdesigned to extend their reconnoissance this side of the Chickahominy, as they made

keesdesigned to extend their reconnoissance this side of the Chickahominy, as they made no attempt to do so, but returned down the Peninsula. Whether they came from Williamsburg or were landed from transports at the White House we have not ascertained.

An officer of Gen. Etzey's staff, who returned yesterday evening from a scout as far as New Kent Court-house, reports that he saw no indications of a positive force, but was informed at the Court-house that six hundred had visited that place on Thursday. The strength of the invaders was greatly exaggerated by the first reports which reached the city.

which will be read at the Union meeting to be held there on the third of September, and states that its perusal will gladden the hearts of every true Union man in the country. It vindicates the President's fame and character, and will be the key-note of the next Presidential campaign. Edward Everett has also written a letter, strangely urging the prosecution of the war. The meeting on the third promises to be an immense one. Twenty-seven thousand people are expected to arrive by the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad alone.

STEVENSON, ALA., Aug. 31.

Stevenson, Ala., Aug. 31.

Rebel accounts of the late bombardment at Chattanooga say that Gen. Wilder opened fire upon them without warning. A daughter of Mr. Roche, of Nashville, was mortally wounded, and three soldiers and five citizens was killed aware than tracklein.

of Mr. Roche, of Nashville, was mortally wounded, and three soldiers and five citizens were killed, among them two ladies.

Floyd's death is confirmed.

Curry, of Kentacky, was killed in Richmond on the 26th by Bossford, Glerk of the Treasury Department.

Gen. Crook penetrated to the summit of Lookout mountain and within nine miles of Chattanooga and found the mountains clear of rebels. The enemy is in force at Chattanooga digging like beavers and making boasts of the intention to fight us there.

Philadelphia, August 31.

Charleston papers of last Monday give the particulars of the bombardment of the city by Gilmore. Out of thirteen shells fired, twelve eight-inch fell in the city. The firing commenced between one and two on Saturday morning, arousing the people from their slumbers. No person was injured. Most of the shells fell in the middle of the streets. One entered the warehouse of Williams & Co., corner of King and Church streets, and exploided in the upper story, making a large opening in the brick wall of the medical purveyor's storehouse, scattering things in great confusion. Some straw ignited, causing an alarm of fire, but was extinguished without trouble. Four shells fell in this locality.

Washington, August 31.

The Richmond Despatch of August 29 con-

WASHINGTON, August 31.
The Richmond Despatch of August 29 con-The Richmond Despatch of August 29 contains the following:

White Sulphur Springs, Va, August 27.—
To Gen. S. Cooper: We met the enemy yesterday morning about a mile from this place, on the road leading to the Warm Springs. We fought from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M. Every attack made by the enemy was repulsed. At night each side occupied the same position they had in the morning.

Next morning the enemy retreated toward Warm Springs, pursued by our cavalry and artillery, Col. Geo. H. Patton commanding. The enemy were about 3,000 strong with six pieces of artillery under Gen. Averill. Our loss is 200 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is not known. We have taken about 150 prisoners and one piece of artillery.

(Siened) SAM HOVES Maior Gen.

rs and one piece of artillery.
ed) SAM JONES, Major-Gen.

New York, September 1.

Charleston, July 25.—The enemy's land batteries have been maintaining a steady fire on Sumpter all day. The fighting at Wagner was chiefly confined to the firing of our pickets on the enemy's sappers, who continue to approach Wagner.

This evening about dark the enemy's batteries opened a furious fire on Wagner, preparatory, as was supposed, to an assault. The following official despatches have been received:

[Herald's Special.] [Herald's Special.]

The steamer Baltimore, Capt. Mitchell, arrived here this morning from Fortress Monroe and reports the gunboats Reliance and Satellite captured from us on the Chesapeake near the mouth of the Rappahannock. At Urbana, on the Rappahannock, the wounded men, among whom was the commanding officer of the Reliance, have been liberated.

Last night a fleet of gunboats accompanied by a Monitor from the coast squadron went up the Rappahonnock for the purpose of destoying a rebel fort at Lowery's Point, and recapturing gunboats.

capturing gunboats.

Among the rebels who captured the steam

Among the rebels who captured the steamers was a portion of the old Merrimac crew. A despatch has been received by the military authorities here from Jenkins, announcing the death of Mosby, at a farm house just beyond Bull Run Mountains.

CAIRO, Sept. 1.

Brigadier General Beal and a number of other rebel officers from below passed through io-day, en route for Johnson's island, in charge of Lieutenant Wright.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 30th learns from Mr. Ray, recently a prisoner at Little from Mr. Ray.

from Mr. Ray, recently a prisoner at Little Rock, that the rebel force at that place is 40,-Many of them were conscripts from 16 to

Many of them were conscripts from 16 to 60 years, only half armed, commanded by Kirby Smith and Price.

They are erecting fortifications on the opposite side of the river, thirteen miles from Little Rock.

It is reported that General Blunt is marching on to Arkadelphia.

Beal says the people of Arkansas are tired of war, and would gladly come under the protection of the Federal Government.

[Special despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

[Special despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

Stevenson, Ala., August 29.

The Tennessee was bridged to-day with pontoons at three different places, above and below this place. The enemy resisted but slightly, opposing only with riflemen, who did but little damage. Troops crossed at the different points and hold the opposite bank. No attempt has as yet been made to bridge the river near Chattanooga.

The enemy works night and day throwing up earthworks about the city, and is evidently massing his troops to defend it. His left rests on Lookout Mountain. Every preparation is made to throw the army across the river at a moment's warning.

One of the owners of the Chattanooga Iron Works came in to-day direct from Chattanooga, and estimates the enemy's strength, with the late accessions, at 50,000.

Washington, August 29.

The National Intelligencer of this morning contains a letter from the Hon. John Adams, who is vouched for as a loyal man and friend of the Administration, and has just returned from a trip through Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. He says he has conversed extensively with the people and most of the leaders of the rebellion, most of whom regard their final effort as ineffectual. of whom regard their final effort as ineffectual, and express a willingness to accede to any terms which shall not humiliate or degrade

They affirm that it is not for them to beg for They affirm that it is not for them to beg for peace, but for President Lincoln to hold out the clive branch. They desire the leaders in the rebellion to be held to a strict accountability for their crimes. The writer urges a proclamation by President Lincoln, after the fall of Charleston, offering protection to all who will at once lay down their arms. The Intelligencer says the statements of the writer are entitled to full credit as facts.

Expresses Mayners, August 20

are entitled to full credit as facts.

FORTRESS MONROR, August 29.

The steamer C. N. Thomas has arrived from Newbern with Lieut. Starling, et General Banks's staff, as bearer of despatches.

A despatch from the blockading fleet says that on the morning of the 17th inst. a large sloop-of-war of ten guns, with the British flag flying, swept past the blockading steamers and immediately hoisted the rebel flag and passed in to Wilmington, which is the fourth rebel war vessel that has run this blockade within six weeks.

within six weeks.

The rebel papers received at Morehead City say that Jeff Davis has decided, after a conference with the Cabinet, to call out 500,000 black troops, who are to receive their freedom and 50 acres of land at the end of the war. Two rebel soldiers recently made their way into Norfolk, Va., and after taking notes of everything of military interest in or about the city, attempted to return to Richmond, but were captured before passing our lines. They are now prisoners in Fort Norfolk, and it is expected will meet their deserts in a few days.

expected will meet their deserts in a few days.

St. Louis, August 29.

The Democrat's Leavenworth special says the largest meeting ever held there assembled last night. Gen. Lane offered a resolution, which was unanimously passed, calling on all loyal men on the border that can be spared from home protection to assemble at Panola on the eighth of September, with such arms and ammunition as they can procure, and organize into companies of twenty men each, under Captains of their own choosing. Lane spoke two hours, saying the people of Kansas must depend upon themselves for protection, and exhorting every man to be ready to meet at a moment's notice.

at a moment's notice. Hon. A. C. Wilder offered a resolution in

At a moment's notice.

Hon. A. C. Wilder offered a resolution in behalf of the committee on resolutions, stating that the raid on Lawrence was directly chargeable to the imbecile and indigent policy of the commander, and demanding the immediate removal of Gen. Schofield.

Mayor Anthony offered a resolution that the counties of Platte, Clay, Boone, and Andrew, in Missouri, be held responsible for any rebel outrages in Kansas north of the river, the penalty to be the total devastation of a line forty miles wide along the frontier.

All resolutions offered were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted. Several speeches were made denouncing the Schofield-Ewing policy in this department.

General Ewing telegraphed to Lane to-day saying he would defend Lawrence and Kansas, and requesting him to use his influence to prevent raids into Missouri. Lane replied that he, with 5,000 men, would assemble at Panola on the 8th September to tender their services to him, and if rejected he would appeal to higher powers.

peal to higher powers.

Ewing has placed two companies of troops at Platte City to protect the citizens against the avengers from Kansas. Large numbers of men are returning from Price's army and are organizing into guerilla bands in Clay and adjoining counties prepar-ing for raids on the border.

New York, August 29.
Official information was received to-day at Gen. Heintzelman's headquarters of a skirmish on Monday last between a detachment of the 2d Massachusetts cavalry, a California regiment, and Mosby's men. This attack by Mosby was made at Coyle's farm, on the Little River turnpike, some few miles this side of Mosby was made at Coyle's farm, on the Little River turnpike, some few miles this side of Fairfax. Our men, numbering only 25, were attacked in front and rear at the same time, but fought nobly. Our loss was 2 killed, 3 wounded, and 9 prisoners, together with all the horses, fifteen of which, however, were afterwards recaptured. The loss of the enemy was one Captain and one Lieutenant killed, and one Lieutenant and three privates wounded. Mosby was himself wounded in two places in the side. His wounds are regarded as mortal. Col. Lowell pursued the enemy from Centreville as far as Stryker's Gap, but they succeeded in making their escape, they having fresh horses.

TRENTON, N. J. August 29.

escape, they having fresh horses.

TRENTON, N. J., August 29.

Volunteering in the State of New Jersey is proceeding very briskly. About 5,000 have been obtained since Gov. Parks's proclamation was issued. Three new batteries are complete, and one regiment of cavalry and two regiments of infantry will be completed during the coming week. Almost every township in the State is at work, and it is expected that in a few days the quota of New Jersey will be filled by volunteering, thus doing away with the draft.

away with the draft.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.

Dates from the City of Mexico are only to July 24. The position of the United French and Mexican troops had been moved 60 miles westward from Mexico.

The intention of the triumvirate to recognize the Southern Confederacy was continually foreshadowed by the Imperial press. The recognition to take place as soon as the news reached Mexico that Maximilian accepted the crown.

News from the Juarez government was unimportant. It is understood that he is busying himself encouraging guerilla expeditions, some of which were led by Americans.

The steamer Bermuda has arrived from Port Royal on Wednesday morning, having stopped off Charleston. Her captain reports that Fort Wagner has not been taken yet, and cannot be at present. He confirms the report that Sumpter has been knocked to pieces. Further naval operations will be carried on without regard to Fort Wagner, the capture of which will be left to Gen. Gilmore.

The rebel papers, of the 29th, announce the death of John B. Floyd, at Abington.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Angust 29

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 29.

The execution of the substitute deserters sentenced to the penalty of death in General Orders, No. 84, took place to-day. More than ordinary interest was exhibited in this execution of military law, and it is estimated that not less than 25,000 persons were present. The ground was well selected, and every arrangement was so complete that no accident occurred to mar the solemnity of the proceeding. At the order to fire, thirty-six muskets were discharged, and instant death was announced by the surgeons is attendance as the result. The spectacle was an unusual one. The Protestant, the Hebrew, and the Catholic stood side by side, each uttering prayers for the departed souls. The names, ages, residences, &c., of the deceased are as follows: Geo. Kuhna, Hanover, Pa., 22 years old, unmarried; John Felane, Pennsylvania, Italian, 26 years old, wife and family; Charles Walter Prussian, 28 years old, wife and child; Geo. Reinesee, Italian, 24 years old, wife and child; Genile Lee, Prussian, 30 years old, wife.

Lee, Prussian, 30 years old, wife. The Herald's Washington despatch says the bursting of a 300-pound gun near Charleston does not prevent the shelling of that city, as the shells thrown were from a 200-pounder Parrott.

the shells thrown were from a 200-pounder Parrott.

There is no information at either the War or Navy Department that our flag waves over Forts Sumpter and Wagner.

Surgeon-General Hammond has been directed to make his headquarters in the Department of the Gulf until further orders.

The additional rolls of the rebels taken at Vicksburg, received at the War Department, swell the list to three-three thousand, five thousand in excess of the published reports.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 30.

The Governor has been informed by the Provost Marshal General that credit will not be allowed to towns for any excess of volunteers they may have furnished over their quotas under previous calls. The Provost Marshal General has also decided not to allow credit for volunteers raised since June 18, 1863, in districts where the draft has taken place, but in districts where the drawing has not been commenced credit will be given for recruits sent to regiments in the field, and for volunteers enlisted in companies which may have been raised in such districts and mustered into the service of the United States beed into the service of the United States between the 11th day of June, 1863, and the day preceding that fixed for the draft to take place.

Men merely enlisted will not be credited. They must be mustered into some organized company.

company. Company.

Boston, Aug. 30.

The Memorial Diplomatique, of the 15th, says: We are happy to be able to announce that his Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdidand Maximillian accepts, with the consent of his august brother, the Emperor of Austria, the crown of the new Mexican Empire.

[Special Despatches to the Louisville Journal.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.

Richmond papers of the 28th have been received. The official correspondence between Beauregard and Gilmore is published. The principal point is the threat of Beauregard to retaliate in the most severe manner if Gilmore again fired into Charleston without giving the protice for the removal of non-bombatants. due notice for the removal of non-bombatants. The Daily Dispatch says that the conference between Commissioner Ould for the Confed-erate States and Meredith for Lincoln, in reerate States and Meredith for Lincoln, in re-lation to the exchange of prisoners, did not obtain favorable results. The Yankee Com-missioner has gone back for the purpose of consulting his government upon the terms re-quired by the Confederate Commissioner. Its leading editorial on the division of the North is as follows: "There is no good reason in our opinion to calculate upon any division among Northern people of an extent sufficient to be very beneficial to us; for the natural effects of disunion—causes which must disrupt society and separate the populations of the

North—time is necessary.

A correspondent of the Atlanta Appeal writing from Chattanooga says ten or twelve men were killed during the bombardment of that place, several shells also striking near General Polk's headquarters.

The rebels have captured several schooners

on Chesapeake Bay with the gundoat Satellite, which they burned in the Rappahannock river last week.

The Star has received information from the Shenandoah Valley to the effect that leading rebels in that quarter are transferring their property to men who make some pretensions to being Union men. This is of course only done under pretence of sale of property to save it from confiscation under the law of Con-

gress.

Mosby, the guerilla, was met near Upperville, on Wednesday last, by a person who knew him. He was in a wagon, accompanied by a guard of about sixty men. He was wounded by two shots in the breast and one in the back in Monday's fight. He appeared entirely unconscious, and had the livid appearance of death. He was sheltered from the sun by umbrellas and the cavalcade. pearance of death. He was sheltered from the sun by umbrellas, and the cavalcade moved at a funeral pace.

Difficulties of so serious a character have grown up between the settlers and the Indians in Butte county that the Indian Bureau, as an act of humanity to the Indians, has ordered their removal from the limits of the county.

Late North Carolina papers bring accounts of numerous peace meetings throughout the

The Raleigh Standard still continues its denunciations of Davis's tyranny, and public speakers openly advocate a return to the Union. The counter revolution in the old North State is rapidly assuming formidable

nensions, and will sweep everything before

A lot of guerillas under command of Col.
Street, estimated at 300, made a raid on Lafayette, distant from this city 85 miles, and destroyed a few miles of the Memphis and
Charleston Railroad at 10 o'clock this morning. Before they could do much more damage
a Federal force of 150 made a charge on them.
They retired and our cavalry pursued. At one They retired and our cavalry pursued. At one o'clock a portion had returned, bringing back three wounded, one badly, of our forces. The cavalry which returned got separated from

the main force. PHILADELPHIA, August 30. A refugee from Richmond says that several A refugee from Richmond says that several Charlestonians had recently arrived at the former city, and that no hopes were entertained for the doomed city. The residents generally were opposed to any resistance which would lead to its destruction, and, as for the barricaded streets, etc., of which the Southern papers speak, our informant states that it is all moonshine. The strength of the rebels in and around Charleston is not known. The negroes are all armed and pressed into the service.

A late Southern paper states that it is esti-

mated that the whole number of soldiers now in the Confederate army and now organizing for the field is 575,000, and that this does not for the field is 575,000, and that this does not reach one half the fighting population. The numbers are no doubt greatly exgggerated, or Davis would never have consented to call out a half million of negroes. This proposition has, I learn, long been spoken of in the South, and a majority of the people are greatly opposed to it, on the ground that the slaves, when armed, will turn against their own masters. ters.

Great dissatisfaction still exists in Lee's

army among the Alabama, Mississippi, and North Carolina regiments, all of whom are tired of the war. Under the recent rebel conscript act but few Under the recent rebei conscript act but rew are obtained. On this account Davishas determined to call on the blacks, all of the white fighting population having been exhausted. The arming of the negroes is hailed with joy by the abolitionists of this city, who allege that the slaves will now fight their own way

The Herald's Warrenton Junction special of the 30th has just received a despatch from Fairfax station saying that five men of White's guerillas were captured near that place this morning, who state that Mosby was shot twice in the bowels and breast, and he had been taken to Richmond.

The capalry that brought the prisaners state.

ken to Richmond.

The cavalry that brought the priseners state that they were informed by the citizens of Drainesville yesterday that Moseby died near that place on Friday. The prisoners do not doubt the report, as he was pronounced mortally wounded.

White now commands the rebel forces north of the railroad.

A Times' special says the enlistment of colored troops in the lower counties of Maryland is progressing favorably. Slaves are glad to enlist in order to escape servitude. Generally their owners are rebels or secession sympatities. thizers.

thizers.

St. Louis, August 31.

The Republican's Memphis correspondent, speaking of matters in Arkansas, says that Gen. Price with 25,000 rebels is at Bayou Metarie, a strong point on White river, 14 miles above Duvall's Bluff, where a battle is expected to be fought.

ed to be fought.

Our forces are now at Duvall's Bluff, 54 miles from Little Rock. This point will probably be made the base of supplies, as it can be reached by the White river at the lowest stage of water. BALTIMORE, August 31.

BALTIMORE, August 31.

The Richmond Inquirer of Saturday says, the War Department has nothing later from Charleston than up to last night. It is understood that Sumpter, though seriously breached, wont be abandoned.

Beauregard expressed his determination to held it to the bitter end, and thought it might be done by erecting temporary fortifications. The eremy's fire is directed between Sumpter and Wagner.

The bombardment is progressing slowly. The death of Floyd is mentioned as having

The death of Floyd is mentioned as having occurred on the 26th. [Special Despatches to the Louisville Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.

Washington, Aug. 31.

Official announcement is made that, notwithstanding the numerous vessels added to
the navy within the past two years, the work
of construction is still to go on. The Navy
Department has just decided to build another
fleet of iron-clad vessels. They will be longer
and more formidable than any now in the
service of this or any other country, being in
fact perfect copies of the great Ericsson ocean
ships Puritan and Dictator, now building in
New York.

The official organ this morning says that it
is not probable that the Government will at
any early day proclaim to the country what
policy it intends to pursue with respect to the
occupation of Mexico by the army of France
and the overthrow of its republican form of
government by the same instrumentality.
Our domestic affairs are in that condition that
extreme caution and reticence become the

government by the same instrumentality. Our domestic affairs are in that condition that extreme caution and reticence become the duty of the Administration when a question of such gravity and magnitude is involved.

The government has paid out \$34,000,000 in gold for interest on the public debt during the year ending the 30th of June. The amount of demand notes unredeemed is less than \$30,000,000. Hence the customs, which, during the last fiscal year produced about \$69,000,000, are paid almost entire in specie. The receipts of gold now largely exceed the necessities of the government, and it is accumulating in the vaults of the Treasury.

The Richmond Sentinel has the following from the Charleston Courier: "The attention of housekeepers and citizens generally is directed to the notice recommending that a constant supply of water be kept on hand to extinguish the fire of the enemy's incendiary shells exploding in the city."

We learn an order is to issued for all persons possessing cotton to have it removed promptly from the limits of the city, as its presence during the bombardment from the enemy's shells is considered dangerous. The Sentinel quotes from the Chattanooga Rebel as follows:

"A friend just down from Athens, Tennessee, reports a rumor current at that place of a fight at Washington. Tenn., a small village on

see, reports a rumor current at that place of a fight at Washington, Tenn., a small village on the Tennessee river, on Saturday last, between the rebel Gen. Forrest's command and a large force of the enemy, in which the latter were repulsed and driven back seven miles. Loss post-idea heart-idea h

os both sides heavy.

"Subsequently another fight occurred at a place called the Hook, and the Yankees were again repulsed. No particulars have arrived yet." again repulsed. No particulars have arrived yet."

The reported advance of Burnside on Knoxville is confirmed. Operations for the moment are enveloped in obscurity.

The Rebel says: "Chattanooga, so long a hospital and baggage room, is now a camp, and nothing can be seen but the rude paraphernalia of war, and here we sit, quite as rebellious as ever, dropping our ink drops in the ear of the foeman as he drops his shells into, we were about to say, our town."

Passengers from Frederieksburg report all ouiet along that portion of the Rappahannock.

force, between 4,000 and 5,000 strong, is at force, between 4,000 and 5,000 strong, is at Warm Springs.

Later advices state that the Yankees refalling back, which is very probable, as Impaden is on their track. Their object seem to be the destruction of the Central Railroat.

Clarendon, Aug. 22.—Latest advices indicate that some of Kirby Smith's forces have already arrived at Little Rock.

already arrived at Little Rock.

The main body cannot be many days' march from same locality of the forces of Price, Marmaduke, Dobbins, and Toppan; and those lately marching against General Blunt are already concentrated at Bayou Meteor, about fifteen miles east of that place, and are fortifying in an already strong place properties. tying in an already strong place, upon a road by which General Steele must advance. There will not be less than 25,000 rebals

There will not be less than 23,000 rebals with from 20 to 30 pieces of artillery to oppose General Steele at the crossing of Bayou Meteor.

The rebels are anxious to fight or go home. They are tired of marching around the country, and always falling back before the approach of our troops. They wish an end made of the matter in some shape.

Our troops are in fine health and spirits, and here the utmost confidence in Gen. Steele. have the utmost confidence in Gen. Steele.

We are anticipating a brilliant victory. Our
advance upon the west side of White river,
under Gen. Davidson, is in Camp Ripon, a bayou six miles from the river. Our pickets and vedettes are constantly skirmishing with those of the enemy. Large reconnoiting parties of Confederate cavalry frequently come down.

of Confederate cavalry frequently come down.

Kansas City, Aug. 31.

Lieut. Col. Clark, of the 9th Kansas cavalry, returned last evening from the pursuit of Quantrill through Jackson, Cass, and Johnson counties. His command killed forty of the perpetrators of the Lawrence massacre. Other companies returned to different posts, having killed one hundred. Several bushwhackers were killed. The whole number of guerillas killed, as far as known, considerably exceeds one hundred.

Boston, August 31.

A private despatch, dated Hong Kong, July 6th, says that war against Japan by England

oth, says that war against Japan by England and France is almost certain.

The Africa, from Liverpool, August 22d, and Queenstown, August 23d, arrived this Mexican Affairs.—The -American Consul at Trankfort had displayed the Mexican flag.

The Europe, of that city, explains that it was in pursuance of an arrangement by which in case of the overthrow of republican authority in Mexico, President Lincoln would allow in Mexico, President Lincoln would allow Mexico to be represented in foreign countries by agents of the Washington Government. The Europe refers to the fact, that in March last Secretary Seward declared that President Lincoln and his Cabinet would never tolerate a monarchical government in Mexico, and it anticipates immediate war if the Emperor of France does not confine himself to a demand for indemnity and leave Mexico a republic.

Nothing is known of the movements of the Confederate privateer Florida since she was last seen off Inscaro on the evening of the 20th of August.

oth of August.

Speculations have been afloat as to the object of the Florida's visit to British waters.
One report is that it was for the purpose of taking on board Mr. Mason, who is about returning to the South. Mr. Mason, it is announced, had gone to Ireland on a visit to Earl

Mononghmere.

It is announced by the last steamer that the ship Eagle had arrived at Liverpool, from Bermuda, with the silver bars taken out of the American ship B. F. Hoxie by the Florida. The Shipping Gazette says it is reported that the silver bars will be restored to the original consignees. The silver was shipped by an English house, and insured in London for the full amount. It is also stated that the commander of the

It is also stated that the commander of the Florida, on hearing of this fact, resolved to restore it to the rightful owners.

The Army and Navy Gazette says it is gratifying to know that the Government is not blind to the dangers of a difficulty with America, nor is it indifferent to the perils of a rupture which we trust the good sense of all respectable Americans will aid us in arresting.

The same journal adds: It is with no wish to flatter the great republican tyranny which is now raising its head on the North Ameri-can continent that we again record our conviction of the ultimate success of the military means that the North has set to work to crush the heroic efforts of the South. If Gen, Lee is now able to give one knock-down blow to the Federals and seize Washington, or if he the Federals and seize Washington, or if he should utterly rout the Army of the Potomac, the effect will be so great that another year will be gained, and with it who knows what gain may be obtained for the Confederates. That, should Gen. Lee remain inactive and permit the Federal armies to sweep around in his rear, to flood the Confederacy, and overleap all his communications, Richmond may become a mere caput mortuum, and the South and all be lost.

and all be lost.

Liverpool, August 22.—The official correspondence published by the London Times today regarding the Federal interference in the trade with the Bahamas, winds up with a letter from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, dated July 18th, in which he says that the British government had some reason to hope that the interference of the United States government would have been discontinued under the representations from the British government, but such is not being the case, Earl Russell instructed Lord Lyons to address a fresh remonstrance to the United States Government. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 1.

About sixty persons, chiefly of families res-dents of this city and vicinity, who are be-eved to be aiders and abettors of the rebelion, or strong sympathizers with it, have been hon, or strong sympathizers with it, have been ordered to remove from this district by Gen. Ewing. The list includes many of the wealthiest and most influential families in theis vicinity. Their houses are to be taken for the families of Union refugees. Many orders for the removal of leading sympathizers at Westport and Independence are also being made out.

Washington Sant 1

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1. WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.
Illinois recently preferred a claim for about \$470,000 against the government for two per cent of the proceeds of the sales of all public lands in that State for road purpose. Acting Secretary Otto has decided against the claim. This is also applicable to Ohio and Indiana in

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.

The Bulletin has the following despatch:
Fortress Monroe, August 29.—Gen. Wistar's cavalry has just returned to Yorktown from an expedition to Bottom's Bridge. The force engaged was part of the 1st New York mounted rifles and the 5th Pennsylvania cavalry. The expedition left Williamsburg on the 26th inst. and pushed through New Kent C. H. directly to Bottom's Bridge. At the latter place one rebel regiment of infantry in rifle pits was found, which was supported by a squadron of cavalry.

was found, which was supported by a squadron of cavalry.

A charge was immediately made, the rebel rifle pits carried, and the rebels driven accoss the bridge, which they took up behind them. We lost one killed and one wounded. We captured five prisoners. The enemy left for dead on the ground one officer, one sergeant, and two men. They also carried off a number of dead. The bridge being impassable, and the object of the expedition being entirely accomplished, we returned with much valuable information.

LEAVENWORTH. Sentember 1. LEAVENWORTH, September 1.

Advices from Fort Gibson to the 24th say Gen. Blunt, with six thousand men and twelve pieces of artillery, crossed Arkansas river on the 23d, but the enemy declined bat-tle, and fell back. The rebel force is estimatie, and fell back. The recei force is estimated at 2,000.

There is considerable sickness at Fort Gibson, but few deaths, however. The smallpox prevails to some extent among the Indians in that neighborhood, and many had

It was reported at Fort Scott on the 28th that Blunt had a battle, and had been whipped, with a loss of three hundred.

ped, with a loss of three hundred.

San Francisco, Sept. 1.

An immense Union mass meeting was held in the city last evening, which was addressed by Collector Low, Starr King, and the Union candidates for Congress.

The Democrats also held a large meeting on the outskirts of the city, which was addressed by Weller, Bigler, and Downey. There is a prospect of a very full vote to-morrow and an immense majority for the Union State ticket. Though they are two Union Legislative tickets running in this county against the united begin they are two childs. Legislative tick-ets running in this county against the united Democratic, the Unionists believe that either of their tickets will get more votes than the Democratic. The opposition generally con-cede that the Union State ticket will be elect-ed by as much as 20,000 majority.

MARRIED. At the residence of Robt. Parks, in Elizabethtown Hardin county, Ky., on Monday, August 31, 1863, by the Rev. W. W. Lambreth, F.SH U. HENRY, of Louis-ville, Ky., and Mrs. AMANDA J. SHACKELFORD, of the tormer place.

DIED.

At her daughter's residence, on High street, below fwelfth, on Friday, the 28th of August, Mrs. SELAN COURTS, aged 60 years. At Ravenwood, Cooper county, Missouri, on the 20ti inst., Betrie, only child of Leverett and Sally Leon ard, aged 1 year. ard, aged 1 year.

On the 13th of August, at the residence of his grandparents, WILLIE, infant son of William and Margaret R. Tuohy, aged 10 months and 16 days.

Died, on Tuesday, August 25th, 1863, in Versailles, Woodford county, Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITHER, wife of Mr. C. O. Smither, in her 53d year.

In this city on Sunday, the 30th inst, JEANNIETTA, infant daughter of Isaac H. and Martha A. Butler, aged s venteen months. In Wallingford, Conn., August 25th, at the reside of her grandfather, MARIE Louise, eldest daughts Edwin B. and Mary A. Bishop, of Louisville, ag years and 1 day. years and I day.

At her residence in Breckinridge county, Ky, or Sunday, the 23d ult., Mrs. Nancy Romans wife of the late Joseph Robards, in the 52d year of her age.

Suddenly, in this city, on the night of the 30th of August, of congestion of the brain, James Thoma Hawkins, in the 39th year of his age.

Passengers from Fredericksourg report at quiet along that portion of the Rappahannock.

Stanton, Va. Aug. 25.—Jackson has been skirmishing with the enemy since Sunday, and been gradually falling back. He has made a stand at Hot Springs. The enemy in

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, St. No. 137.

DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY:
United States of America ve Thos. J. Clay, &c.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN
Within and for the District of Kentucky. At the shore
entitled cause, on the silst day of August, A. the shore
J. Tevis, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the
District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that said Thomas
J. Clay, since the I'th of July, 1862, has done the acts
and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and
6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July,
1882, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the
property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that
said Thomas J. Clay, at the time he did said acts and
committed said offences, owned the following tots of
ground in the city of Louisville, State of Kentucky,
and the improvements thereon, viz:

1 lot, 19 feet front by 196 feet deep, south side Main
street, between Green and Walnes streets;
1 lot, 46 feet front by 16 feet deep, east side Bullitt
1 lot, southwest corner Walnut and Floyd streets,
80 feet on Walney and

street;
10t, southwest corner Walnut and Floyd streets,
50 feet on Walnut and 195 feet on Floyd;
11ot, northwest corner Madison and Floyd streets,
50 feet on Madison and 132 feet on Floyd;
10t, 85 feet front by 161 feet deep, south side Walnut street, between Floyd and Preston;
11ot, 87 feet front by 161 feet deep, north side Madison street, between Floyd and Preston.

nut street, between Floyd and Preston;
1 lot, 87 feet front by 161 feet deep, north side Madison street, between Floyd and Preston.
Also, the undivided half of the following lots:
1 lot, 22 feet by 210 feet, north side Main, between 5th and 6th streets;
1 lot, southwest corner Green and 4th streets, 168 feet on Green and 160 on 4th;
1 lot, 20 feet by 105 feet, south side Jefferson, between 25d and 4th streets;
5000, procreds of lot, 60 feet by 105 feet, south side Rowan, between 16th and 16th streets;
6-lot of a share of the capital stock of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, issued to Wm. Prather, guardian of Thomas J. Clay;
One uneivided half of 15-9-10 shares of said stock, issued to Wm. Frather, guardian of Thomas J. Clay;
One uneivided half of two certificates of said Railroad Company, one for \$10:13 and the other for \$23.77;
Issued to Wm. Frather, guardian of Thomas J. Clay;
One uneivided half of two certificates of said Railroad Company, one for \$10:13 and the other for \$23.77;
Issued to Wm. Frather, guardian of Thomas J. Clay;
And a like certificate for \$7.15. sended to Wm. Frather for

Dated Sept 1, 1863.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY:

United States of America vs. Carey A. Hawkins, &c.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN within and for the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above entitled cause, on the 31st day of August. A. D. 1863, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalt of the United States, alleging that said Carey A. Hawkins, since the 17th of July, 1862, and the said of the American and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Coogress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insur. ection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and conficate the property of rebes, but the control of the Circuit. Seven thousand five hundred and seventy-seven dolars and fifty cents in the bank of Walker & Co., Richmond, Kentucky, under the control of the Circuit Court, being placed to the credit of J. M. Shackelford, Clerk of said Gurt.

Also, four hundred and eighty-five acres of land in the county of Madison. State of Kentucky, lying about one and a half miles from the town of Richmond, on both sides of the Richmond and Lexington Turnpike Road.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfeit-

both sides of the Richmond and Lexington Turnpike Road.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfoited to said United States, and being so forfoited the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said District.

Now, therefore in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming any interest in said property, or having anything to say why the same shall not be condemned as forfeited and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the oth day of October, A. D. 1853, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their respective the said pages the first chairs and to make their respective the said pages the first that behalf.

JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney,

INITED STATES OF AMERICA.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Ss. owing, viz; ne hundred and sixty acres of land, devised to said rrish by his father, Jas. Ware Parrish, on South

iss2 and iss3, and the rents due and to become du thereon.

That the same is by reason of the premises forfeite te said United States, and being so forfeited the sam has been selzed and is now in the custody of the Mar shal for said district.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition unde the seal of the Court to me directed and delivered, do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming any interest in said property, or having anything to say why the same shall not be condemned as forfeites and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and appealed the condemned as forfeited and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said District Court, to be held in the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 5th day of Uctober, A. Disco, then and there to interpose their claims and thanke their respective allegations in the behalf.

JOSHUA TRYIS, U. S. Attorney.

Bated September 1, 1865. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, | ss. No. 138.

and the property of the control of t

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Ss. No. 139.
United States of America vs. Willis Jones, &c. District of Kentucky, 18s. No. 139.

United States of America vs. Willis Jones, &c.

WHEREAS, AN INYORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above entitled cause, or the lat day of September, A. D. 1863, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that said metals of the United States and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Willis Jones, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz:

Four hundred and two acres of land on Sinking Creek, in Woodford county, Kentucky, on which Willis J. nes lately reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so lorfeited, the fact of the Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming any interest in said property, or having anything to say why the same shall not be condemned as forfeited, and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the city of Louisville, in and or said bis rict, on the first day of its October term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1863, then and there to Interpose their claims, and to make their retailed States, and the prevents are Kentucky.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 18s. No. 140.

JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Altorney.

Dated Sept. I, 1863.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

United States of America vs. Abraham Buford, &c.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN
Within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above
entitled cause, on the lat day of September, A. D. 1863,
by J. Tevis, Esquire, Altorney for the United States
for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes horein,
in behalf of the United States, alleging that Abraham
Buford, since the 17th of July, 1862, has done the acts
and committed the offences denounced by the 3th and
6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th
July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection,
to punish treason and the suppress insurrection,
to punish treason and to be under the subject of the suppress insurrection,
and that said Abraham Buford, at the time he dit
said acts and committed said offences, owned the
property following, viz:

Four hundred and forty-two acres of land on Siaking Creek, in Woodford county, Kentucky, and the
rents due and to become due thereon.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfsited the
same has been seized and is now in the custody of the
Marshalf bre said District.

The subject of the moniton under
the seal of the Court to me directed and delivered, I
do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming
any interest in said property, or having anything to
say why the same shall not be condemned as forfeited
and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the
prayer of said information, that they be and appear
lefore the said District Court, to be held in the city of
Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of
its next October term, the 5th day of October, A. D.
1883, then and there to legation in that behand on
make their respect of the said District, on the first day of
its next October term, the 5th day of October, A. D.
1883, then and there to legation in that behand.

MILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR

SURGEONN CERTIFICATES and HOSPI

I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR SUBGEONS' CERTIFICATES and HOSPITAL CLAIMS.
Southwest corner Main and Second sts., up stairs.

I WISH TO PURCHASE QUARTERMASTERS'
eVOUCHERS and all valid Claims against the Goverbment. Apply as above.

H. W. HAWES. DYE STUFFS, of every variety, for sale by WILSON & PETER, 500 BOXES ASSORTED WINDOW GLASS. WILSON & PETER 418 Main stre a29 d&w6 300 LBS TURKET OPIUM for sale by WILSON & PETER, 416 Main stree

150 LBS PURE POWDERED TURKER OPIUM WILSON & PETER,

200 LES PURE POWDERED E I BHUBARB, WILSON & PETER, 100 KEGS BEST ENGLISHS, C. SODA, for ss WILSON & PETER, 416 Main screet, CHEMICALS—A large and complete stock of Pure Clemicals, the products of the Louisville Chemi-cal Works, for sale by WILSON & PETER, a29 d&w6 416 Main street,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 388. No. 129. United States of America vs Blanton Duncan, &c.

Which East, AN INFORMATION HAS SEEN
within and for the District Court of the United States
within and for the District of Kentnetz, on the 17th
day of August, A. D. 1885, by Joshua Tevis, Esquire,
Attorney for the United States for the District of

210 S. 227-12 155 N. 227-12 138 5-12 N. 3 S. 210 S. 210 S. 314 200 S. 314 200 S. 314 210 S. 316 S. 316 210 S. 316 S. 316 210 S. 316 S.

a26 d10&w4 MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO,

CINNINNATI. SESSION OF 1863-'64. THE REGULAR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN this Institution will open on Monday, the 'd day of November, and continue four months. Chincal Lectures will be delivered during the month of Octo-

FACULTY: L. M. LAWSON, M. D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine. GEO. C. BLACK MAN, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery. W. W. DAWSON, M. D., Professor of Austomy and Physiology.

M. B. WRIGHT, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Disares of Women and Children.

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Also, a runaway slave child who calls her name ANNA.

Also, a runaway slave child who calls her name ANNA is a runaway slave child who calls her name ANNA.

Also, a runaway slave child who calls her name RIDLEY, brown color, about six years old (child of the said Margaret).

Also, a runaway slave girl who calls her name CAROLINE, black color, about two years old (child of the said Margaret), all belonding to the same person.

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now lying in the jail of Simpson country.

Ky, which the owners can get by coming
forward, proving property, and paying
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